FBIS DAILY REPORT

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## BORDER TEMPORARILY CLOSED TO TURKISH TOURISTS

NC231040 Paris AFP in English 1034 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Ankara, Jan 23 (AFP) -- Bulgaria has "temporarily" closed its border to Turkish tourists, in response to Turkish press reports that Turkish Bulgarians are suffering bloody repression after being made to "Bulgarianise" family names.

The decision was announced by Bulgarian tourist authorities in a telegram to Istanbul tourist agencies, blaming press reports "hostile to Bulgaria."

Some analysts here say Bulgaria has imposed its name-change policy in order to avoid the formation of a federal "state" within Bulgaria by the Turkish minority, which with 1.1 million members is now legally entitled to claim one.

Turkish newspapers recently reported the case of a Turkish Bulgarian who emigrated to Turkey, and was said to have committed suicide after learning that two family members had been killed for opposing the names policy.

## ECONOMIC SESSION WITH SFRY OPENS IN SOFIA

AU222114 Sofia BTA in English 1854 GMT 22 Jan 85

["Bulgaria-Yugoslavia: Economic Committee, Mutual Desire for Activated Economic Ties" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 22 (BTA) -- Bulgarian and Yugoslav officials give positive assessment to bilateral economic cooperation and believe that its considerable diversification would be of common interest. The 20th session of the Bulgaro-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, which opened here today presided over by the panel's co-chairman, Mr Belcho Belchev, Bulgaria's finance minister, and Mr Milorad Stanojevic, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for agriculture, is discussing new ways and forms, including joint activity on third countries' markets, for the activation of economic contacts.

The bilateral committee meets half a year after the talks held in Bulgaria between the two countries' heads of government, Mr Grisha Filipov and Mrs Milka Planinc, and as a whole, the current session is called upon to contribute to the further concretization of the agreements reached by them, which envisage a tangible promotion of economic cooperation. Besides, the session is considering matters of more distant prospect, and more specifically the guidelines for economic and techno-scientific cooperation in the 1986-1990 period.

In the common assessment, certain negative trends in international economy do tell on the bilateral contacts, but along with that the need was stressed to explore new avenues for cooperation.

The Bulgarian and the Yugoslavian side voiced the opinion that the present active mutual economic contacts provide a satisfactory basis for lasting and promising economic relations. This assertion is evidenced, among other things, in the fact that so far reciprocal trade has been doubling every five years to reach a value of 1 billion 200 million dollars in the 1976-1980 period.

SALVADORAN DELEGATION ENDS 4-DAY VISIT

Guests Attend Solidarity Meeting

AU172107 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] In the "Days of Solidarity With the Peoples of Central America and the Caribbean," which are taking place in our country, the Bulgarian public expresses its international solidarity with the peoples of these countries for free, independent development, for peace and social justice.

The visiting delegation of the Commission for International Solidarity of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front FMLN and of the Democratic Revolutionary Front of El Salvador participated in the events.

Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, chairman of the National Committee for the Defense of Peace, met the delegation. The guests from El Salvador were briefed on the Bulgarian people's contribution to the preservation of peace and security in the world. They expressed their high appreciation for the solidarity of the socialist community countries.

The days of solidarity were festively marked at a meeting of the Sofia public today. In his speech Meritorious Cultural Worker Slav Khristov Karaslavov expressed our people's deep concern at the dangerous development of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean as a result of the aggressive U.S. policy and the policy conducted by puppet governments.

Norma Guevara, leader of the El Salvador delegation, spoke at the meeting. At the improvised rally organized today at the Sofia Elprom-Energo plant, the workers collective joined its support for the courageous resistance of the peoples in that part of the world.

Stanishev Receives Delegation

AU172120 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Comrade Dimitur Stanishev received the delegation of the Commission for International Solidarity of the FMLN and of the Democratic Revolutionary Front of El Salvador.

Comrade Stanishev briefed the guests on the tasks which Communists and all working people in our country are coping with in order to fulfill the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the National BCP conference and once more confirmed the unshakeable solidarity of the BCP with the heroic struggle of the patriots in EL SALVADOR for national independence, peace, and social progress.

The patriots from EL SALVADOR expressed their ardent gratitude for the moral-political support of the BCP and of the entire Bulgarian people and reported on the efforts for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in EL SALVADOR through peaceful means.

## Salvadorans Depart 18 Jan

AU181707 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] The delegation of the International Solidarity Commission of the FMLN and of the Democratic Revolutionary Front of El Salvador, headed by Norma Guevara, departed from our country today.

The delegation visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Latin America and participated in the "Days of Solidarity With the Peoples of Central America and the Caribbean," which are being held from 10 through 22 January 1985.

## PORTUGUESE CP OFFICIAL DEPARTS 19 JANUARY

AU191946 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 19 Jan 58

[Text] Sofia, Jan 19 (BTA) -- In the course of ten days, at the invitation of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO daily, Mr Antonio Dias Lourenco member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the newspaper AVANTE, paid a visit to this country. He had a meeting with Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and editor in chief of RABOTNICHESKO DELO. They discussed issues related to the cooperation between the two fraternal parties and the party dailies, topical problems of the international communist and workers' movement and such [as received] related to the state of world affairs. The talks proceeded in warm and friendly atmosphere.

Mr Antonio Dias Lourenco, who is an ardent advocate in his own country of the ideas of the "Banner of Peace" movement and one of the founding members of the "Lyudmila Zhivkova" Foundation, had a conversation also with Mr Georgi Yordanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Committee for Culture, and with Mr Vladimir Zhivkov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture and chief director of the "Banner of Peace" centre.

The nature and the aims of the anti-Bulgarian and antisocialist propaganda campaign in the West figured on the agenda of talks with the director general of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, Mr Boyan Traykov.

In front of an audience and the lecturers of the Academy for Social Sciences and Social Management with the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the guest read a lecture on the political situation in Portugal and the struggle of the Communist Party there. He had also a meeting with the staff of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO daily. The guest left the country today.

REAGAN INAUGURATION, 2D-TERM POLICIES VIEWED

Original Policies To Continue

LD212134 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] The United States: President Ronald Reagan was inaugurated today in the Capitol in Washington for his second 4-year presidential term of office. The inauguration, which took place in frosty weather, was attended by only a few hundred selected guests, who packed into the Capitol, instead of by the planned 140,000 people. It was the first time since 1833 that a ceremonial march along Pennsylvania Avenue did not take place.

In his speech after taking the oath, President Reagan made much of what he called the successes of the first 4 years of his administration and pledged to continue the same economic policies. He also insisted on the need for a further arms buildup and confirmed that he would continue to push forward his plans to militarize space.

Rearmament, Star Wars Decried

LD222134 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Editor Alois Tomasek commentary]

[Text] President Reagan's inauguration speech was carefully weighted to give everybody something. The advocates of a hard line toward the USSR received an assurance that the President sees the USSR as a country which, I quote, is making the greatest military effort in world history and is building arsenals full of terrifying aggressive waepons. Anyone who was frightened by this was soothed again by hearing that the U.S. defense capacity has grown, and should the arms manufacturers worry that this is the end of the armaments industry, they were assured that much must still be done. The arms buildup must continue, not just on earth but also in outer space. There is no logic or morality to the current strategy of retaliation, which includes threats that the United States and the USSR would mutually destroy each other if either side opened a missile attack. Therefore we are seeking a new, better way, Reagan said, and he unfolded his theory of building an antimissile space defense system. Such a shield will destroy not people but weapons. It will not militarize space but will help to demilitarize the arsenals on the earth.

The most experienced Pharisees would respectfully bow their heads. It is true that there is neither morality nor logic in the current strategy of mutual destruction, which is the work of the United States. But in what preparations for war is there morality? Only one thing can be ethical: to stop the development of more destructive weapons, to liquidate the most terrifying weapons of our time, nuclear arms, and then to disarm completely. This is the only way to build up international trust. To wish to arm and then to claim that it is done in goodwill, with the aim, I quote, of meeting the Soviets in the good hope that we shall agree on a formula that will rid the world of the threat of nuclear destruction is only a verbal exercise. The choice is between arming or talking. Continuing the arms buildup would inevitably reduce to mere rhetoric the deliberations of all three Soviet-American commissions which were set up after the meeting between Gromyko and Shultz in Geneva. Would that make sense?

Reagan's speech, which precedes a more important one, the so-called Report on the State of the Union, is not a good signal for further talks. It is a tribute to those groups in the United States who favor a hard line toward the Soviet Union. To what extent their influence will prevail in the future will be shown in time. The words about goodwill and peace were meant for the rest of the people.

To that part of U.S. society which is more interested in internal policy, and especially the economy, President Reagan promised to balance the federal budget. However, it is already known that the budget deficit will amount to at least $200 billion. His promise is more realistic in affirming that the balancing should take place without cutting military expenditures. [sentence as heard] A further decrease in social expenses now will save only a very few billion dollars. Simplification of the tax system will not produce any increase in taxes, but rather the opposite, and therefore it seems that it would be difficult to achieve the promised balance in the state budget. And this would be made more difficult by the fact that in Reagan's second term a fall in production leading to recession is expected. This is the internal affair of U.S. citizens, but everything Reagan does in relation to foreign policy concerns not only U.S. citizens but us also.

STATE BANK CHAIRMAN ON PROGRESS IN DEBT REDUCTION

LD221543 Prague CTK in English 1320 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Prague Jan 22 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia will bring its foreign exchange position into equilibrium, which means that assets will meet all foreign exchange obligations, State Bank Chairman Jan Stejskal said in an article in the latest issue of the periodical HOSPODARSKE NOVINY.

He pointed out that since 1982, Czechoslovakia has been systematically reducing its indebtedness in the currencies of non-socialist countries. The tasks of the state and monetary plans in this respects are being carried out.

"Further reduction of indebtedness in the currencies of non-socialist countries is a major political and economic task which has to be carried out in view of the uncertain development of international economic and currency conditions", Jan Stejskal said, adding that also in the future, it is possible to expect high interest rates, considerable ups and downs in exchange rates, uneven economic growth in capitalist countries, and a difficult economic and financial situation of a number of developing countries.

It is also necessary to count with a risk of politically motivated pressure in the international economic sphere from some capitalist states, Stejskal pointed out.

Optimalization of Czechoslovakia's external trade and foreign exchange relations rests mainly on expanding cooperation with socialist countries.

Stress is being placed on higher exports and their effectiveness. To promote production of export goods, and domestic production for the purpose of replacing some imports, the Czechoslovak State Bank grants credits on advantageous terms. There is increased interest of Czechoslovak manufacturers in these credits whose volume was twice as high last year than in 1983, the State Bank chairman said.

1985 TRADE WITH PRC TO INCREASE 30 PERCENT

LD211727 Prague CTK in English 1629 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Prague Jan 21 (CTK) -- The turnover of Czechoslovak-Chinese trade is to up by more than 30 percent in 1985 under an agreement between the two countries' governments signed here today.

The document was signed by Deputy Foreign Trade Ministers Jan Stracar of Czechoslovakia and Chen Jie of China.

Czechoslovakia will export to China lorries, motorcycles, equipment for the food, chemical and building industries, rolled material, urea, and other goods, in exchange for farm products, food, consumer goods and raw materials. The Chinese supplies will include especially cotton, rice, soya beans, peanuts, tungsten, textiles, footwear, tinned fruit and vegetables, chinaware and other goods.

Also today, Chen Jie was received by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban to discuss possibilities of promoting Sino-Czechoslovak trade and economic cooperation, and preparations for the 1986-1990 agreement on trade and payments.

CUBAN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN PRAGUE 18 JAN

LD182154 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, Cuban minister of foreign trade, arrived in Prague today. He was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade. The two ministers discussed the possibility of expanding trade between the countries and some questions connected with drafting a protocol on the exchange of goods for this year.

LER LEAVES FOR HAVANA ECONOMIC TALKS 22 JAN

LD221109 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Leopold Ler, the federal minister of finance, left Prague by air for Havana yesterday. He will have talks there on further economic and financial cooperation between between Czechoslovakia and Cuba.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER DISCUSSES BILATERAL TRADE

Meets With Rohlicek

LD181647 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Today in Prague Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier, received Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua and minister for foreign cooperation [title as heard], who is leading the Nicaraguan delegation to the second session of the mixed Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. Their meeting dealt with specific matters for further expanding and deepening comprehensive cooperation between both countries. Rudolf Rohlicek stressed that Czechoslovakia will continue to provide full support for Nicaragua's efforts to defend and consolidate the results of the revolution.

Trade Protocol Signed

LD181756 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] A final protocol was signed at the close of the second session of the joint Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. On the basis of the results of cooperation to date, the joint commission outlined new directions and measures for the development of economic, trade, and scientific-technical cooperation for the period 1985-86. The final protocol was signed for the Nicaraguan side by Henry Ruiz Hernandez, minister for foreign cooperation [title as heard], and for the Czechoslovak side by Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade.

STROUGAL, FRENCH COMPANY PRESIDENT HOLD TALKS

LD221925 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Hrzan Palace today Loik le Floch Prigent, president of the General Directorate of the Rhone Poulenc firm.

In the talk, the federal premier described the visit as an important step and an occasion for exchanging views on spreading economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Czechoslovak and French industry.

He stressed that Czechoslovakia is interested in deepening comprehensive relations with France and that there are possibilities in the future for lifting these contacts in political, economic, and cultural areas to a higher level.

GABCIKOVO DAM PROJECT PRAISED, HAINBURG CRITICIZED

AU170733 [Editorial Report] Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 9 January on page 3 carries a 1.300-word article by Jiri Leschtina entitled "A Giant on Mosquito Island." The article deals with construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric project on the Danube, a joint Czechoslovak-Hungarian venture to be completed in 1995. According to Leschtina, the power plant at Gabcikovo, on the Czechoslovak side, should eventually generate an annual average of 2,650 gigawatt hours of electricity, which is four times the combined output of the Orlik, Slapy, and Liptovska Mara hydroelectric power plants already in operation. The first power generating unit at Gabcikovo is to be launched in 1990.

Speaking about problems confronting the builders of the project, Leschtina says that the greatest difficulties are caused by the sogginess of the construction arena. The entire territory of Zitny Ostrov, the area around Gabcikovo, is a "sponge heavy with water" and presents "conditions comparable perhaps only to those existing during the construction of the Aswan Dam in Egypt. Just to be able to excavate the gravel sand, he says, it was necessary to build a "gigantic underground tub with side walls and a bottom plate 7 meters thick" to waterproof the site of the future pit. "This was complicated grouting," Leschtina quotes Marian Serada, chairman of the project's central management, as having told him, "and many people, often even our closest partners, did not believe that we could do it. If we botched up only a single point, everything would have been lost."

Leschtina goes on to speak about the current construction of a 17-kilometer bypass channel that will carry water from a newly built barrage at Hrusov-Dunakiliti to Gabcikovo. He says that this channel "is the largest of its kind in the world. While elsewhere even channels with a flow rate of 2,000 cubic meters per second are exceptional, our channel will have a maximum flow rate of 5,000 cubic meters per second, which is 10 times the capacity of the largest channels at the cascade of hydroelectric plants on the Vah River. This will make it possible to divert even flood water from the Danube, floods being a frequent visitor to Zitny Ostrov."

According to the article, the new dams that will be built in the area will have "better parameters and more perfect protective provisions" then the existing dams and will be capable of "containing even big floods that occur only once every thousand years."

Leschtina then deals with the impact of the project on people and nature. He quotes Engineer Marian Sereda as having told him that "the entire project was designed so we would not have to move more than 80 families. Many opponents of the project claim that it will seriously disturb the living environment of the Zitny Ostrov.

"However, it will not disturb but merely change the environment. Change it for the better." Even today, Sereda says, the newly flooded places are being sought out by Bratislava nude bathers and they would be even more popular, were it not for the many mosquitoes in the area during the summer. Because of the mosquito plague, some work-places at Gabcikovo even have to be declared "risk-prone" for 3 months of the year.

Speaking about other problems facing the builders at Gabcikovo, Serada then says that he still must find a supplier of 7 million square meters of foil for watertight sealing of the channels' bed, that he will have to think about ways of acquiring hundreds of additional carpenters and iron workers once concreting starts on a large scale, that he still has not found a producer of altimeter boxes for dams, and that transport of materials along the industrial track from Dunajska Stroda cannot start for lack of signaling devices.

In concluding the article, Leschtina quotes Engineer Serada as having confided to him: "You know, a lot of rumors about the project have cropped up -- that it is unfeasible, that we canot afford it. But the problems we are grappling with are not any easier or any more difficult than problems at other large construction sites in our country. And we will master them because we have the right spirit. The people who came here, to the wasteland, years ago have come to understand that they are taking part in a project that is without precedent in our country. And such a change only comes once in a lifetime."

In the same issue, on page 5, MLADA FRONTA carries a 600-word article by Milan Vodicka entitled "Hainburg, the Government, and the People." The article deals with the opposition of environmentalists in Austria to the planned construction of a hydroelectric power plant on the Danube at Hainburg, near the Czechoslovak border, and the "unusual domestic political tension" in Austria as a result of this conflict. The article notes, among other things, the "far-reaching consequences" of Hainburg "for the water economy and for ecology" and calls it "understandable that the Austrian public has taken a stand" against the planned construction. Vodicka also reiterates that the "Czechoslovak side has lodged an official protest" against the project "because it palpably harms Czechoslovak interests also."

ADN REPORTS 1984 PRODUCTION, DEVELOPMENT DATA

LD181755 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1213 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jan (ADN) -- The highest absolute growth to date for a single year in the GDR was achieved in 1984, with an increase in produced national income of M11.7 billion, compared to the previous year. This emerges from an announcement issued by the State Central Administration for Statistics on the implementation of the 1984 economic plan. The total of newly constructed or modernized homes is for the first time in excess of 200,000. Industrial combines produced goods to a value of M5 billion in excess of plan. Agriculture produced a record result, with a grain crop harvest of 11.5 million metric tons.

Thanks to these and other top performances, 1984 was the most successful year in the history of the GDR, the announcement says. The main task in the unity of economic and social policy was further purposefully implemented to the benefit of the people. The most wide-ranging and substantial mass movement to date, in which all classes and strata participated, developed to mark the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR, which was an outstanding highlight in the life of the people.

The announcement stresses that intensively extended production was decisive for the growth of the economy in 1984. Development in all areas was marked by great dynamism and increased efficiency. The decisions on the improvement of working and living conditions for families with three or more children and on the further increase in minimum and other pensions, which came into effect in 1984, as well as the results in home construction, are cited as proof of the way in which good economic performance benefits the material and cultural living standards of the people. Full employment is guaranteed and all graduates have the choice of vocational training or study in schools of higher education or technical schools.

The report emphasizes that the dynamic development of the GDR in all areas is based on the unshakable fraternal alliance with the USSR and the firm anchoring of the GDR in the socialist community. The signing of the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR in the Field of Science, Technology, and Production up to the Year 2000" is described as an historical step toward a closer integration of the two economies.

Through the realization of the tasks deriving from the decisions made during the high level economic discussions of the CEMA member-countries, the GDR is making an active contribution to the further deepening of socialist economic integration.

The announcement points out that a new state of creative work began with the convening of the 11th SED Party Congress, which, in all classes and strata, triggered many new initiatives aimed at the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR. To mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people, the working people will submit a first great interim balance of their performances. Produced national income rose by 5.5 percent, 90 percent of this growth resulting from a 5 percent increase in labor productivity in the economy. Input per unit of national income was 3 percent lower than in the previous year. Net production in the sphere of the industry ministries rose by 8.5 percent. On the basis of net production, labor productivity rose by 7.7 percent. Prime costs per M100 of production were reduced by 2.3 percent. Industrial production increased in the sphere of the industry ministries by 4.5 percent and in the economy by 4.2 percent.

A total of 620 million working hours were saved through the utilization of science and technology, which is the equivalent of the manpower of 340,000 working people. Approximately M56 billion were expended for investment and the successful continuation of the social policy. A total of 43,000 robots are in use in the economy. In construction, net production rose by 7.7 percent and labor productivity by 7.6 percent. Home construction reached its highest annual level to date with 207,034 newly-built or modernized homes.

Agriculture gathered in the biggest cereal harvest in the history of the GDR, over 30 million metric tons. The economy has further increased its efforts toward environmental protection. As a result of the increased economic strength of the GDR, foreign trade turnover increased by 8 percent, including an increase of 10 percent with the USSR, our largest trade partner, and an increase of 6 percent with the nonsocialist economic area. Overall the GDR's trade balance shows an export surplus of 6.4 billion valuta.

The net money incomes of the population increased by 3.9 percent compared to the previous year, that is, M5.1 billion. Per capita real income increased by over 4 percent. Retail turnover was 4.1 percent higher than the previous year. Services and repairs for the population rose by over 4 percent. In education, further material and personnel improvements were made. Among other things, 2,795 new classrooms and 27,093 places at kindergartens were created. At higher educational establishments and technical schools, 67,000 students concluded their studies; all obtained employment. In the health and social services, posts for doctors and dentists in old people's and nursing homes were created, while 361,000 [figure as received] adults and children received treatment.

Physical culture and sport also experienced an upturn in 1984. Athletes from the GDR achieved outstanding results in the 14th Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, in the Friendship Games in the summer disciplines, and in the world and European championships.

The capital, Berlin, was further designed, according to plan, as the political, economic and intellectual-cultural center of the socialist GDR, the announcement notes.

MITTAG RECEIVES DEMCHENKO-LED CPSU DELEGATION

DW202135 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, led by Vadim Demchenko, deputy department chief of the Central Committee. During the talk Guenter Mittag reported on how the GDR working people, under the leadership of the party, are making preparations for the 11th SED Congress in a broad movement of competition and commitments.

The SED and the GDR people, Guenter Mittag stressed, regard the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and of the German peoples liberation by the glorious Soviet Army as their special commitment to further deepen the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and to contribute with outstanding performances to the strengthening of socialism and to the securing of peace. This is also the specific purpose of the efforts made by the SED toward implementing the agreements reached by Erich Honecker and Konstantin Chernenko in June 1984. Everything will be done, Guenter Mittag stressed, in order to realize the goals of the long-term cooperation program between the GDR and the USSR in the fields of science, technology, and production extending to the year 2000.

Vasim Demchenko reported on the strenuous and successful work performed by the CPSU and the Soviet people in implementing the decisions made by the 26th CPSU Congress as well as by the Central Committee's ensuing plenary sessions. He also reported on the manifold initiatives in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The friendly meeting was attended by Gerhard Tautenhahn, Central Committee member and chief of the Department for Machine Construction and Metallurgy, as well as by Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov.

The delegation of the CPSU Central Committee has acquainted itself since Monday with the activities of the combines for the comprehensive intensification of production as well as for rationalization on the basis of their own forces and means. It has held talks at the Central Committee, at various ministries, and the Erfurt District SED Directorate.

NICU CEAUESECU HEADS VISITING ROMANIAN DELEGATION

AU212016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, AGERPRES 21/1/1985 -- Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] pays a visit to the German Democratic Republic at head of a UCY delegation at the invitation of the Free German Youth (FDJ).

During the talks conducted with Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, extensive information and experience were exchanged concerning the preoccupations of the youth in the two countries for their participation in fulfilling socio-economic development targets.

Opinions were also exchanged on current aspects of the international youth and student movement.

The continuous expansion and development were highlighted of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the UCY and the FDJ, between the youth in Romania and the youth in the GDR, in the spirit of the understandings between the two countries and peoples reached at summit level. The joint wish was voiced to work to further deepen links at a youth level, as a tangible contribution to the cause of peace, socialism, understanding and collaboration among peoples, of the building of a better and more just world.

ADN URGES 'REALISM' FROM WEST BERLIN MAYOR

LD212029 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jan (ADN)-- The current mayor of West Berlin seems unable to make a speech without picking a fight with the GDR. At an election meeting yesterday he tried, assisted by Mr Kohl and Mr Dregger, who poured forth vile torrents of abuse against the "communist dictatorship," to divert attention from the fact that the parliamentary systems of the Western type, as the Flick Committee proves, depend more on big money than on the electorate. We are not concerned here with the GDR. As its history shows, it will continue to develop, irrespective of whether this pleases Mr Diepgen or not. But whether his attitude is good for West Berlin is quite a different matter. The only accurate thing in his statements on the GDR is the fact that West Berlin is not an island in a blue sea. If one knows this, then one should not forget that whoever lives on an island should not make an enemy of the sea. [as received]

Lack of realism is a particularly serious shortcoming for a mayor of West Berlin, as everyone who soberly assesses the situation of this city understands. West Berlin and its people clearly need nothing so much as good relations with their socialist environment, with the GDR. Many West Berliners have come to realize this, because they know that owing to the obligingness and goodwill of the GDR it has been possible to settle many things in recent years that are of benefit to West Berlin and its population. This has nothing at all to do with the "Trabbi and Prenzlauer Berg" [Trabant is a two-stroke-engined GDR car, and Prenzlauer Berg is the traditional workers' quarter of East Berlin] about which Mr Diepgen also gave vent to his feelings, although not competent to do so. It will continue to run on, to the pleasure of its owners.

It would befit the mayor of this city to see all this objectively, instead of talking in a loudmouthed manner as if there is justification for any sort of demands on the GDR, as if the GDR is obligated to pay some sort of debt. Anyone who is concerned about the well-being of the people of this city is truly well-advised to treat the results achieved in relations with the GDR with care and not, as happened yesterday, to use election meetings for slandering the GDR and for nationalistic propaganda. This can only harm the people of West Berlin. If Mr Diepgen was speaking in favor of a substantive dialogue aimed at results, then this weekend's discordant note is not the way to do it. Moreover, it is not what you say, but how you say it.

FDGB DEPUTY MEETS WITH GREENS DELEGATION

LD221919 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Berlin, 22 Jan (ADN) -- A delegation of FRG Bundestag Greens, headed by group spokeswoman Waltraud Schoppe, was received for a talk today by Johanna Toepfer, deputy chairwoman of the FDGB. Johanna Toepfer informed the FRG guests of the tasks and codetermination of the FDGB in shaping and developing advanced socialist society in the GDR. She stressed that the struggle for maintaining and safeguarding peace is the basic concern of the GDR trade unions.

She also explained how women make use of their right to equality, which is attested to by the party of the working class and the socialist state. Through their great commitment in their jobs, and in social functions such as the family, women make a decisive contribution to strengthening the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil.

Referring to the trade union elections which are currently underway, Johanna Toepfer pointed out that of the 9.3 million trade union members, 4.8 million are women. A total of 51.7 perent of women performed electoral functions in the basic organizations.

CUBAN TU DELEGATION BEGINS STUDY VISIT

LD221739 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jan (ADN) -- The trade unions of the GDR and Cuba are resolved to make their contribution to the policy of peaceful existence, detente, and disarmament. This was affirmed today in Berlin by Harry Tisch, FDGB chairman, and Alfredo Morales, Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] Secretary. Both sides welcomed the Geneva agreement between the USSR and the United States on holding disarmament talks.

The trade union leaders affirmed the solidarity of both organizations with the working class of Nicaragua in the struggle against all imperialist attempts at aggression.

They praised the close fraternal relations between the trade unions of the GDR and Cuba and informed each other about the current tasks of their organizations.

Morales is leading a CTC delegation which is here on a study visit at the invitation of the FDGB.

FELFE RECEIVED BY DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD222042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1708 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Copenhagen, 22 Jan (ADN) -- Today, on the 2d day of his visit to Denmark, Werner Felfe, member of the GDR State Council, Politburo member, and secretary of the SED Central Committee, held talks with Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Danish Social Democratic Party Executive Committee member; Bjorn Westh, Folketing deputy; and Kjeld Ejler, Danish Agricultural Council director general.

Werner Felfe and Uffe Ellemann-Jensen expressed satisfaction over the positive development of the good-neighborly relations between the GDR and Denmark, which received fresh impetus after the visit by the Danish foreign minister to the GDR in August 1983. Their further expansion not only benefitted both sides, but also contributed to the improvement of the political climate in Europe.

Despite the existence of differences of opinion, the two sides regard the policy of peaceful coexistence and a halt to the arms race as the only sensible way to preserve peace. The two sides therefore welcomed the agreement between the USSR and the United States to start fresh negotiations on the whole range of questions concerning space and nuclear weapons.

In his meeting with Bjoern Westh, Werner Felfe informed him of the active contribution made by the SED and the GDR to the implementation of the socialist states' peace program. He stressed that it is a basic maxim of the SED's international policy to work together with all forces genuinely interested in the preservation of peace, disarmament, and detente in a broad coalition of reason and realism in order to prevent a nuclear inferno. The two men concurred in noting that dialogue between communist and social democratic parties is an important element in this.

Werner Felfe and Bjorn Westh concurred that the agreement reached on the resumption of fresh negotiations between the USSR and the United States is a step in the right direction which encourages the international working class movement and all peace forces to intensify their activities against the militarization of outer space and for ending the nuclear arms race. It was stressed that the creation of nuclear-free zones and corridors is of great significance for strengthening trust and military detente between East and West.

Agricultural Council Director General Kjeld Ejler informed Wenrer Felfe of the work of that body, an umbrella organization for all Danish farmers' associations and agricultural cooperatives. There was an exchange of views on the intensification of agricultural production.

The delegation, led by Werner Felfe, also visited enterprises concerned with the food industry.

REAGAN SPEECH ON 'STRONG AMERICA' VIEWED

LD220256 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The President of the United States has taken the oath in Washington for the second time. Elemer Csak reports on the ceremony and the speech by Ronald Reagan.

[Csak] A strong America, an economic upswing, and the space weapon defense system were the main topics newly-elected President Ronald Reagan used in his inaugural speech.

At the end of the ceremony Reagan made a short statement. In a speech which was more pathos-filled than programmatic, the President did not fail to praise the achievements of his 4 years in office. Then, appealing to patriotic feelings, he urged joint efforts to reduce the state budget. Reagan advocated social equality and the continuation of the economic upswing. Speaking about international issues he accused the Soviet Union of arms buildup and stated that to counter this, he would continue to do everything possible to ensure the security of the United States. Within this, rather than a strategy of mutual nuclear deterrance, there is a need to build the so-called space weapon system, he said. According to Reagan this is not incompatible with the aim of eliminating nuclear weapons from the globe once and for all.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES ON VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD201740 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 20 (MTI) -- Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian foreign minister, left for Bucharest on Sunday. Peter Varkonyi is to pay an official friendship visit to Romania on January 21-22 on the invitation of Stefan Andrei, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

PEOPLE'S ARMY TO HOLD TACTICAL EXERCISE

LD181648 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] In the coming days designated troops and staff of the Hungarian People's Army will carry out a tactical exercise, in accordance with the year's training plan, with the participation of the reserve force.

1985 ECONOMIC PRODUCTION GOALS OUTLINED

LD221206 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 22 (MTI) — This year's national economic plan envisages 1-2 percent increase in construction industrial building and assembly works, and the branch is to increase gross production by 1-2.9 percent Considering investment purchase power, it is expected that decrease in construction demands is to stop this year. It is also planned that the volume of total investments will increased 1 percent and that of population constructions by 6-8 percent. Development investments in socialist sector are to remain unchanged.

In accordance with demands, the differentiation of construction industrial production is to continue this year. The share of small-scale organizations and enterprises is to increase and contractor enterprises and cooperatives are to complete the same amount of work as last year.

The construction and development projects of the coke plant of the Dunai Iron Works, the Paks Nuclear Power Plant, Ferihegy Airport, the north-south line of the Badapest underground, and the coke mine of Mecsek account for 60 percent of top priority state investments. The construction of the national theatre in Budapest is to start this year. This year 74,000 to 75,000 homes, including 11,000 from state resources, are to be built in the country.

NYITRAI DISCUSSES ADVANTAGES OF SMALL ENTERPRISES

LD221447 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0545 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Summary] In today's "Morning Dialogue" program, Andras Domany talks to State Secretary Ferenc Nyitrai, chairperson of the Central Statistical Office:

[Begin recording] [Domany] I think there is a tendency in Hungarian industry to talk about small and large enterprises, and very rarely is the distinction made between the state sector and industrial cooperatives.

[Nyitrai] That is true, but the majority of small-and even medium-size enterprises are in fact cooperatives, because the splitting up of large state-run enterprises is progressing very slowly. This is unfortunate, because past years have shown that large state-run enterprises are much more cumbersome and less flexible than their smaller competitors. According to our most recent statistics, state-run industry increased its output about 2.5 percent last year, while output by industrial cooperatives increased 5.2 percent. This relative success can be explained partly by different opportunities and a different range of products, but the main reason is that the renewal process of the range of products and manufacturing technology is much faster for cooperatives.

[Domany] Is that because they are smaller, or are there other reasons?

[Nyitrai] Size is obviously important. Small size is decidedly an advantage in several industrial sectors, such as in light industry and some engineering sectors. But there are other factors: Cooperatives are run by an elected leadership and these are familiar with the market.

[Domany] A significant portion of state-run enterprises will operate under elected leadership beginning this year, and the employees of some enterprises can contribute financially to their factory by buying bonds, just as cooperative members have been able to do. Do you not feel that the distinctions between enterprises and cooperatives are becoming blurred?

[Nyitrai] I do not think there is any danger, or hope, of that within the foreseeable future, but size is becoming a decisive factor. One thing is certain, where the leadership can survey a relatively small field and also follow the foreign competition, there is a greater incentive for flexibility. Much depends on the management, therefore, and at places where workplace democracy is broadened, management is forced to be more innovative and flexible. [end recording]

NEW 1985 SOCIAL SECURITY MEASURES OUTLINED

AU221448 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Jan 85 p 5

[MTI report: "Announcement on Certain Social Security Measures"]

[Text] The National Social Insurance Directorate has supplied the following information about the social insurance measures published in the announcement of the Council of Ministers:

In addition to the automatic increase of pensions customary at the beginning of each year, a monthly 80-forint supplement will be given to pensioners and persons receiving regular, pension-like allowances whose pension (allowance) for December did not exceed 3,000 forints. Pensions that do not exceed 3,000 forints monthly will, from 1 January on, taking into consideration the annual regular pension increases, increase by a total of 180 forints. Compensation under the conditions mentioned will also be given to those whose pensions are to be calculated in the future.

There will be a similar 80-forint increase in minimum pensions, in married person's allowances and the ceiling that entitles one to the allowance, in social allowances of a limited amount, and in family allowances given to the dependents of regular soldiers.

A person can make only one legal claim for the supplement (raise). This increase already applies to the January pensions of those involved; no separate request is necessary. Neither is a separate request required for the provision of married people's allowances to pensioners who until now have received an income supplement for their spouses, and who as a result of the increase in the ceiling, have become entitled to a married person's allowance.

From 1 January on, every family allowance and income supplement paid for each child is to be increased 40 forints per child. In the framework of demographic policy measures, from 1 January on the supplement for families with three or more children, for parents (foster parents) caring for severely handicapped children or children receiving institutional care, and for single parents with two children will be increased. This latter measure in the above-mentioned framework affects the amounts of family allowances differently; therefore, to give a clear picture, the following table of family allowances, valid as of 1 January 1985, is being published.

| The monthly sum for: | Per Child | Total |
|---|---|---|
| One child up to age 6 | 410 | 410 |
| One child with a single parent | 710 | 710 |
| One child if, considering the child, the family allowance had earlier been payable for two children [explanation as published] | 710 | 710 |
| Two children | 710 | 1,420 |
| Two children with a single parent | 840 | 1,680 |
| Three children | 840 | 2,520 |
| Four children | 840 | 3,360 |
| Five children | 840 | 4,200 |
| Six children | 840 | 5,040 |
| Each additional child | 840 | |

From 1 January 1985 on, for a child exceeding the age of 6, a parent who is not entitled to a family allowance will receive a 240 forint income supplement.

The family allowance increases will eliminate the degressive family allowance hitherto applied in the case of families with five children or more. The sum of family allowances for severely handicapped children or state-institutionalized children placed in the care of foster parents will increase to 1,040 forints as of 1 January.

The increased allowances will be paid at the usual time, in the first days of February, and pensioners entitled to family allowances will receive their increased sums with their January pensions.

From 1 January on, the monthly 360-forint supplement to the child care allowance will increase 80 forints monthly; thus, a child care allowance of 800 plus is paid for the first child, 900 plus 440 for the second child, and 1,000 plus 440 forints for the third, and every additional child.

Beginning 1 January, changes in the sick pay system will go into effect. Accordingly, only net incomes can be taken into account when calculating sick pay. The implementation of this regulation is made by disregarding the real pension contributions deducted monthly from the wages. The regulation applies to those people who became incapable of earning after 31 December 1984. Those continuously receiving sick pay will receive sickpay in accordance with the previous regulations until their entitlement ceases. The monthly 310-forint general wage supplement to sick pay will be paid in the future too. The above regulation must also be applied to the calculation of maternity allowances.

Patients who were hospitalized after 31 December 1984 are entitled, contrary to the present scheme, to all of their sick pay for the period of hospitalization. In harmony with the regulations concerning sick pay, from 1 January 1985, on, the whole amount of maternity allowance is payable for the period of hospitalization.

There is also a favorable change in the amount of sick pay for patients who have been placed on sick pay for an extended period of time. In the case of those who become incapable of earning after 31 December 1984, they will receive sick pay increased by 5 percent beginning with the 31st day of their incapacity; they will receive another 5 percent beginning with the 91st day of their incapacity. This regulation does not apply to those whose sick pay is determined as a certain sum regardless of their income or is determined by taking into consideration a determined sum as the basis for the calculation. The regulation does not apply to those who are not paying pension contributions from their sick pay fund.

The entitlement to sick pay of young people just beginning their careers will change in such a way that, beginning 1 January, those who become incapable of earning before reaching the age of 18, or who become insured within 180 days following the conclusion of their studies, and who have been continuously insured until they become incapable of earning, will be entitled to 75 percent sick pay, even if they do not have 2 years continuous insurance.

To provide more favorable insurance in the case of lasting illnesses, in the future sickpay will be payable according to the regulations concerning end-of-year dividends, that is, without retroactive effect, beginning on the 31st day of continuous incapacity.

Beginning 1 January 1985 the numbers of those entitled to child care allowances will increase as regular students at universities and colleges will also become entitled to child care allowances.

The general rules of entitlement for child care allowances will become more flexible, as will the regulations concerning employment while receiving child care allowance payments.

Beginning 1 January, there will be a change in the social insurance obligation of members of business work partnerships, industrial professional groups, and members pursuing so-called ancillary activity in addition to their main activity. Instead of a monthly 250-forint accident contribution, they will have to pay 10 percent of their income as a social insurance contribution to the enterprise, which will forward the sums of the social insurance bodies.

Beginning 1 March 1985 a new form of insurance will come into effect -- the child care benefit.

The introduction of the benefits serves as an increased support to families who take it upon themselves to have children in accordance with the demographic policy goals.

The child care benefit is completely different from the child care allowance, and it is at a much higher level because it is adjusted to individual earnings and its amount is adjusted to the amount of sick pay. Those who are presently receiving child care allowances, or those who are entitled to do so, can draw the child care benefit until their child is 1 year of age. Every mother (single father) whose child is not yet 1 year old on 1 March 1985 can request child care benefits, including those who, following maternity leave, have returned to work and also those who were eligible for child care allowances. In addition to the introduction of the new benefit, the system of child care allowances will continue to remain in force. This means on the one hand that, following expiration of the benefit, the child care allowance can be requested for a child up to 3 years old (in the case of severely handicapped children, up to 6 years old) without any repeated evaluation of eligibility. It can also happen that the amount of the child care allowance, in a case where there are many children or there is low income, will be higher than the child care benefit. In such cases the entitled persons can choose between the child care benefit and the child care allowance.

The child care benefit's daily sum cannot be smaller than the thirtieth part of the smallest amount of the old-age pension (2250 forints in 1985) and cannot be more than double this sum, either. Thus, in 1985, the daily amount cannot be smaller than 75 forints or greater than 150 forints.

Beginning 1 September 1985 the amount of the maternity grant will be increased from 2,500 forints to 4,000 forints. Beginning from the same date, the maternity leave period will be extended and will thus be 24 weeks instead of 20 weeks. Of this, 4 weeks must be taken before the expected time of birth. In accordance with this, the period of maternity allowance payment is also being extended.

Beginning 1 September 1985 there will be a considerable extension in the sick pay period available for the care of a sick child, and the entitlement covers children 10 years of age. The essence of the change is as follows:

a) The entitlement for care of a child younger than 3 years old but older than 1 year old, instead of the current 60 days will increase per child and per year to 84 days (the child care sick pay will continue to be supplied without limitation up to the child's being 1 year of age);

b) In the case of children older than 3 years but younger than 6 years, child care sick pay will change from the current 30 days to 42 days, and in the case of a single parent to 84 calendar days;

c) Sick pay in the case of children older than 6 years but younger than 10 years is payable 14 days per child per year and, in the case of a single parent, for 28 calendar days.

A new feature of the system of child care sick pay is that the unused days due for a year can be transferred to the coming year. In the case of child care sick pay, a year continues to mean the period from the child's first birthday to the next one.

Another change is that, beginning 1 September 1985, after the child is 1 year old, any one of the parents can request child care sick pay without any special procedure if the child is ill. The only restriction is that if the father, making use of his right to chose, requests child care sick pay, the child care sick pay will continue to be audited and paid at the mother's working place.

## LABOR SITUATION LARGELY UNCHANGED IN 1984

LD231305 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 23 (MTI) -- No considerable change took place in the labour situation in Budapest last year. There is still an abundant supply in labour market: Manual workers can choose from 10-15 jobs and white collar workers from 2-3. Although the main characteristics of the labour situation have not changed, favourable tendencies can be experienced. For instance, due to more rational labour management, enterprises' labour demand has lessened, and small organizations at enterprises have important role in keeping labour force. [sentence as received] Some 85,000 workers in Budapest belong to economic working associations.

However, in accordance with economic policy targets, resolute change in structure requires resolute labour management, no considerable advance has been achieved in the organized regrouping of labour within enterprises. Labour mobility within enterprises has renewed, regrouping, transfer and the employment of workers in various jobs are spreading.

## 'BUDAPEST DAYS' CELEBRATION OPENS IN MOSCOW

For reports on the celebration in Moscow of 'Budapest Days', including speeches by Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and Karoly Grosz, MSZMP Central Committee member, see the Eastern Europe section of the 23 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

## BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN-SOVIET TRADE -- Hungarian-Soviet trade turnover is expected to exceed R9 billion this year. This was said by the leader of the Hungarian trade mission in Moscow at a press conference. He said that this year as well, Hungary would buy a significant amount of mineral oil, gas, and electrical energy, and a decisive amount of machines and equipment will be imported from the Soviet Union. The largest item of Hungarian exports will also be made up of machines and equipment; for example, 7,500 Ikarus buses and diesel locomotives will be delivered. The leaders of the Hungarian mission also said that the Hungarian contractoral obligations unfulfilled last year would have to be made up with deliveries this year. At the same time, improving the quality of exports remains an important task. A new form of cooperation is Hungarian participation in rebuilding Soviet plants. In 1984, the modernization of two ready-made clothing plants was completed and so was the first phase of reconstruction of the Likino bus plant. Encouraging steps have been made in the area of creating direct contacts beteeen the Hungarian and Soviet enterprises and institutions. At present, the legal, organizational and financial conditions of the new types of cooperation are being worked out. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 22 Jan 85 LD]

AUTOMOBILE IMPORTS -- Merkur will import about 95,500 cars this year, but waiting lists will grow despite this. The managing director of the enterprise told MTI that contracts have already been signed with the manufacturers for 80 percent of the planned number of cars to be imported this year. At the moment, about 200,000 customers are awaiting delivery of their cars, and for the most popular models it can be 5 to 6 years before the customer gets his new car. Lada cars ordered now will only be delivered in 1990, the Skoda 120L will be delivered in 4 years time. The delivery date is the same for the Trabant limousine and the Polski Fiat, and customers can get their Moskvich car in 3 years time. Zastava cars are handed over in 1986 and Dacias and Trabant Combis can be obtained next year. Wartburg cars will be delivered this year, and customers willing to put up with a slightly damaged car can get their Wartburg within 2 to 3 weeks, said the managing director of Merkur. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 22 Jan 85 LD]

CC POLITBURO HOLDS ITINERANT SESSION IN GDANSK

LD221214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Marek (Gostkowski) dispatch from Gdansk]

[Text] Members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo who arrived in the coastal region yesterday, visited tricity work enterprises this morning.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, visited the largest production enterprise of the coastal region, Gdansk's Lenin Shipyard. Accompanied by Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, and Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, he visited, among other places, a hull treatment and prefabriation department where he talked with workers about the pay system based on incentives that has been implemented in the shipyard, the role of foremen in the enterprise, and the quality of production. He also saw parts of the ship Oceania which is being built there, and of which the Polish Academy of Sciences will be the owner. Later, General Jaruzelski visited Department K-2 where a Ro-Ro vessel is being built. This time the subject of talks was the quality of the shipyard's production, which often has to use not the best quality electrodes and metal plates supplied by cooperating domestic component makers. The party's role in the enterprise was also discussed.

At 1000, at the Conference Hall of the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard, the party Central Committee first secretary met with the party and economic aktiv of the enterprise.

This morning the Politburo members met with shipyard workers from Gdynia's Paris Commune Shipyard, the Gdansk Repair and Northern Shipyards, railwaymen of the Gdansk state railways region, and employees of Polish Ocean Lines. Meetings were also held with representatives of Gdansk youth, and people of culture. This wide range of meetings filled with exchanges of views is another example of the new style of activity of the party leadership.

The party Central Committee Politburo will resume its deliberations this afternoon.

Jaruzelski Addresses Aktiv

LD221829 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1705 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Following his visit to production enterprises in Gdansk today, Wojiech Jaruzelski took part in a meeting with the shipyard's party and economic aktiv:

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] Esteemed Comrades: It is with great satisfaction that I and the comrades who have arrived here with me attend this meeting with the leading aktiv of the Gdansk shipyard named after Vladimir Lenin. As you know, the reason for our coming here is to hold an itinerant session of the party Central Committee Politburo devoted to the problems of the Gdansk coast, including the problems of the shipyard. That is why our stay here with you today and the tour of your shipyard account for only a part of our work program; therefore, forgive us if we are unable to devote as much time to you as the shipyard's problem would require.

Nonetheless, both direct observation and the conversations we have had with the shipyard's employees and workers at their jobs and the current meeting, as well as the opinions we listened to attentively -- opinions which in a profound and interesting way shed light on your views and your conclusions regarding the shipyard and. in certain cases, a range of problems exceeding the framework of the shipyard -- all makes it possible to understand better the situation in the shipyard, the tasks you are facing and the tasks which we, as the party and state leadership, have toward the working class and specifically toward the shipbuilding industry.

Why are we holding this session in Gdansk? Why have we chosen such untypical and, one might say, unique form of work for the leadership of the party, this itinerant session, to be held precisely here, in the city of Gdansk?

There are many reasons for this. The foremost one is the calibre of this region. If one can make a graphic analogy, this region is the third largest industrial area in Poland, ranking third as far as its scale and importance are concerned, too. It is only surpassed by the Warsaw and Silesian industrial regions. This region represents maritime economy in the best and most extensive way. And what an important branch of industry this is! You have stressed this, too.

This is an industry that is one of our national industries. We considered it necessary to come here and hold this meeting in your town in order to express in this manner our interest in and understanding of the various complex problems, both economic and sociopolitical -- both those which existed in the past and those that currently exist: problems we wish to get to know, and to whose more successful resolution we wish to contribute. Finally, one reason not to be downplayed is the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the liberation of your region, the Gdansk area and the town of Gdansk itself. That will occur at the end of March, in 2 months' time, but we are in fact already within the bounds of this anniversary. I think an immediate encounter with the people and the problems during this period has a certain historical, symbolic, and, at the same time, extremely vital and important significance. [end recording]

During the 2-hour meeting, both matters relating to the shipyard and the economic and social situation in Poland as a whole were discussed. Representatives of the trade unions, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, the worker's council, the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, and the party organizations spoke during the discussion. In his reply to the questions asked, Wojciech Jaruzelski referred to issues pertaining to the activity of the party:

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] Every error, regardless of where it is committed, is ascribed to the party, which is the leading and directing force, and does not shirk its responsibility. But if this is the case, then the party, which means each one of us party members, must, with even greater principle and forcefulness, first, set an example in every job the party has given us, the people's authorities have given us, through honest, productive and active work, and, second, wherever there are party members, and wherever we can and ought to do so from the position of the party, we must demand as a party that things improve, that evils be combated. For this to be achieved in full, we must first and foremost see that trust in the party is rebuilt.

It is essential for the workers party, for the communist party, which serves its people and the working class, to be trusted. Believe that what we are doing we are doing with our common goal, our homeland, in mind. I think that in recent years we have taken a substantial step forward on the road on which we had experienced so much bitterness and failure.

For us it is particularly important and valuable that there be trust and understanding for our policy by nonparty people, workers and the intelligentsia, and that they see that the party is also theirs, regardless of whether or not they formally belong to it. But from an objective and historical point of view, the party has been implementing their interests, and takes the burden of responsibility and obligation to work harder than others.

And you comrades, as employees of this famous shipyeard, which bears this great name, and which is, as I said before, a model for other Polish shipyard workers, should set an example in every respect, and I believe you will do so.

The point is, it should become a real ambition, and I am speaking about the great expectation that this shipyard will again be on the lips of the entire country, the entire people, not just because of the turmoil or because it stood to defend certain values which were violated in some way or because it went through various difficulties later -- these were not always situations on which you and we were able to agree and recognize as natural -- but the shipyard will be on everybody's lips as a leading enterprise, full of initiative, resolving difficult problems, an enterprise which will come out with an appeal, or at any rate, with issues which will become known to the entire country, issues which will deserve to be disseminated.

This, dear comrades, is what I cordially wish you, and this is what Poland needs. Permit me to thank you heartily for your attitude, for your work, in these difficult, these most difficult conditions, in the present day, too; and permit me to convey my warm wishes of success in your professional work, your work for the good of the ship yard and the good of the country; along with the best of health, for your work calls for good health; every success in your private lives; and abundant happiness for yourselves and your nearest and dearest. Thank you very much. [applause] [end recording]

## Jaruzelski Meets Party Official

LD222153 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Beginning at 0800 today members of the Politburo, including Wojciech Jaruzelski, visited work enterprises of the tricity. Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee, visited production departments of the Lenin Shipyard. At the K-2 Department, Wojciech Jaruzelski talked to, among others, Marian Pruszkowski, the secretary of the departmental party organization.

[Begin recording] [Pruszkowski] Our party organization is one of the biggest in the shipyard. We have become stronger now. We work together. People are no longer leaving the party. Last year we accepted five new comrades. They come of their own volition; simply, they feel the desire for work, for support. We want to provide such support for them. But at the moment there is some uncertainty about what will happen after the new prices come into effect. How will things work out? Will the new incentives system not lead later to a lowering of living standards? Will it not be necessary again to raise wages? There is this uncertainty all the time.

[Jaruzelski] Whoever works well, and whose productivity is good, can sleep calmly at night. He can rest assured that his life will not be worse. But, on the other hand, we must have enough strength, courage and character, to make those who do not work well feel the results. Unfortunately this does not always...

[Pruszkowski, interrupting] Such people would not manage here, simply because we do not create conditions in which poor workers can stay.

[Jaruzelski] Come on, comrade secretary, don't you have a few layabouts? A few who just clock in or sometimes who are clocked in by others? A person who arrives after a few beers, to put it mildly.

[Pruszkowski] This is all kept under observation. We do have discipline here [words indistinct].

[Jaruzelski] But do you think that you could not do more as regards labor discipline?

[Pruszkowski] Of course there always will be room for more, but we try to avoid this.

[Jaruzelski] I am very pleased, comrade secretary, that the party organization is getting back into shape.

[Pruszkowski] We do our best.

[Jaruzelski] We want to remember the many bitter experiences we have been through, the protest of the working class which we remember; we wish to respect and realize in full what was most valuable in it: socialism yes, deformations no. We want to prevent deformations. We have adopted this as a sacred and unswerving principle. And the party must serve the nation and only then, when serving, can it direct effectively rather than the opposite. Thank you cordially [words indistinct]. [end recording]

## Talks Marked by 'Openness'

LD221528 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Members of the party leadership are staying in the Gdansk coastal region. They have arrived there in connection with the itinerant session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo on the issues of the region. The stay in the coastal region has a working and very business-like character. Beside visits and talks at the leading work enterprises of the tricity, four meetings attended by local authorities are in progress. The subject of these meetings are the key issues of culture, science and education, youth, and propaganda activity. Discussions at these meetings are characterized by the versatility and openness with which issues concerning both the present state and prospects for further development of these important spheres of life were touched upon.

As we have already reported, Wojciech Jaruzelski visited Gdansk's Lenin Shipyard where, after seeing the most important production departments, he took part in a meeting with the enterprise's socio-political and economic activ.

The Gdansk voivodship party organization has almost 70,000 members. Despite the difficult experiences and ideological tests which party members of the coastal region have faced in recent years, the Gdansk PZPR organization has maintained a workers' core. Here 42 percent of the party members are workers.

## Gdansk Issues Discussed

LD230022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Gdansk: On the second day of its itinerant session, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo continued discussing the political, economic, and social problems of the greatest importance for Gdansk Voivodship, as well as the tasks for party work.

The Politburo also acquainted itself with the state of the implementation of decisions relating to the development of various areas of the maritime economy, and with the opinions and suggestions of the working people of Gdansk voivodship regarding the proposed changes in food prices and the limiting of rationing, which are under discussion. It was decided that the work forces of the enterprises of this voivodship, which were visited by members of the party authorities, will be informed of the results of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo session held in Gdansk. A resolution was also adopted, the contents of which will be published.

LECH WALESA SENT ON UNEXPECTED EARLY LEAVE

NC211704 Paris AFP in English 1645 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Jan 22 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the banned trade union Solidarity, was sent on vacation on the eve of today's visit by Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski to the Gdansk shipyards where the Solidarity movement was born four years ago, sources close to Mr Walesa said today.

The union chief, who works as an electrician at the shipyards, nevertheless sent a message to the general's delegation expressing "regret at not being able to personally meet" the Polish leader, the sources said. The letter also asked Gen. Jaruzelski how he intended to "rectify the scandalous state of respect for law" in Poland and end the "provocative campaign" against the church, "according to the sources.

Gen. Jaruzelski, who heads both the government and the Polish communist party, was in the Baltic port for a party Politburo meeting that opened yesterday, the Polish news agency PAP reported. It was his first visit there since he came to power in February 1981.

PAP said he was visiting the shipyards "to talk directly with workers to better understand major social and political problems."

The Gdansk shipyards were the scene of a workers' revolt that started the major strikes in August 1980 and led to the formation of Solidarity.

The sources said Mr. Walesa, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, had requested a vacation from January 24 to Febuary 11 during school holidays, as he did every year. But his employers unexpectedly gave him three days off as of yesterday without explanation.

Mr. Walesa's letter to the Polish leader set forth what he called a series of questions raised "in the name of true workers and the millions of members of Solidarity," according to the sources.

In a reference to the kidnap-murder of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, a priest known for supporting Solidarity, the message also urged an end to what Mr. Walesa called a campaign against the Roman Catholic Church here "that has not ended, despite the martyrdom of Father Popieluszko."

Four secret policemen are currently on trial for the killing in the city of Torun.

The former union leader also asked what Gen. Jaruzelski intended to do about the "catastrophic drop in the standard of living for workers," the fate of "numerous union members still in prison," and the right to a choice of unions "guaranteed under the Gdansk agreements for workers massively boycotting" the new unions set up by the government, the sources said.

## Leaves Questions for Jaruzelski

LD221531 Hamburg DPA in German 1429 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 22 Jan (DPA) -- For the first time since the imposition of martial law in late 1980, which has now been lifted, Polish party and government leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski visited the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk today. He walked round the various sections and took part in a debate with selected members of the work force from the "social-political aktiv". Workers' leader Lech Walesa, who works in the shipyard, was sent on leave yesterday, leave which had been moved forward.

In a telephone conversation, Walesa reported that before going on vacation he left a list of questions with his foreman and various other people, with the request to hand it to the general. The accompanying note says that Walesa regretted that he was not able to welcome Jaruzelski himself "on behalf of the workers, the real masters in the shipyard." On behalf of the millions-strong trade union Solidarity, which came into existence in this place, he asked:

1. What do the authorities intend to do to secure control by society over the organs called upon to protect the state governed by the rule of law, whose scandalous way of respecting the law has now been revealed?
2. Has the martyr's death of Father Popieluszko not become a sign to end the provocative antichurch campaign and what does the leadership intend to do in this respect?
3. What does the leadership intend to do to slow down the catastrophic reduction in the workers standard of living?
4. The majority of the workers are boycotting the existing trade union institutions. What does the leadership intend to do to realize the right of the workers to free trade unions and trade union pluralism, guaranteed in the Gdansk agreements?
5. Many trade unionists are still in prison. What does the government intend to do so that Poland does not have any political prisoners, in accordance with the centuries-old tradition of tolerance?

## FRANCE DECLARES DIPLOMAT PERSONA NON GRATA

AU230829 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0820 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Paris -- The military attache of the Polish Embassy in Paris, Stanislas Janczaka, has been declared persona non grata by the French Government and has already left the country.

The officer is accused of having obtained information about the French Liaison Committee of the banned Polish trade union, Solidarity. Janczaka was caught on 7 January as a Polish emigree was handing him documents on the street in Paris.

## 21 JANUARY POPIELUSZKO TRIAL PROCEEDINGS

LD212340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Report on Torun trial proceedings on 21 January with named witnesses and unidentified questioners]

[Text] Witnesses have been giving evidence before the court. The first witness today was Father Jozef N. from Torun. He said:

[Begin recording] [Jozef N.] At approximately 2220, maybe 2230, I was in an apartment with a colleague, a curate.

[Question] Was it on 19 October? Do you recall day of the week?

[Jozef N.] It was Friday. The bell rang; I looked through the window to see who was there. I saw man, and next to him, an ambulance. I came down and asked him to come in

He introduced himself, and while still outside, told me to save Father Popieluszko, that Father Popieluszko had been kidnapped.

In the office I noticed that he looked awful. Because I was to look for and save the priest, I asked if he was absolutely sure that the priest had been taken in a Fiat car. He said that he was not sure, that maybe something had been done, that perhaps he was dashed into a car fender. It was not clear. He even thought that the priest might be lying there by the road.

His story was very incoherent, and he repeatedly said that I had to save the priest as he did not believe that I would do anything.

At the time he had a rope in his hand, or he took the rope from his pocket, and it appeared on my desk. It was a thick rope with traces of blood. Then an ambulance attendant came in and wanted Chrostowski to finish, but Chrostowski kept saying that he wanted to stay, that he was simply afraid.

After some quick thinking, I told him that he could not stay, as he was the only witness, and that he had to be careful that others did not catch him, because I thought that those three from the car were not alone, that there could be others.

Then he said no more. After about a minute I opened a book and thought of where to telephone. At first I thought about a district militiaman; later I thought about 997 [emergency number of militia], and I dialed that number. The telephone was immediately answered by a militia official, and I began to tell him more or less what I have said here, particularly that there was a man in militia uniform, and that if they continued to use this uniform the situation looked even more dangerous, and that they were almost completely safe, because militia officials would believe that they were real militiamen, and I told him to act swiftly. I also told the official that if he had no one to go to the rescue, we would begin to wake people here and would go there to search.

The official told me not to do that, that all steps would be taken, and the conversation virtually ended there.

[Question] Next, you went.

[Jozef N.] We took torches and we drove to...

[Question, interrupting] Two of you with your guest colleague?

[Jozef N.] Yes, we drove to Gorsk, and there were two officials behind the Golf. They said that because they had to secure everything, we should touch nothing. We were able to go around the road where cars were passing, and said that we would like to search for Father Popieluszko. We were told not to go into the forest because there might be somebody lying in wait. We though so, too, so we went toward Torun. We walked a long way, maybe 500 - 600 meters, then turned, and I called out. We shone a light on each other in case he was able to hear us, and if he was hiding in the bushes he would call to us and not be afraid. We returned on the other side of the road calling all the time. Then we said goodbye to the officials. We were under the impression that two more cars passed in that direction. We were glad that a wide-scale search operation was in progress, and that if he was there somewhere he would be found.

[Question] [Passage indistinct].

[Jozef N.] No, not until I came to court. [end recording]

Next the court heard Barbara S., secretary of Grzegorz Pietrowski, while he was chief of one of the departments in the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

[Begin recording] [Question] Do you remember the date of 19 October?

[Barbara S.] More or less.

[Question] Do you remember what the department chief did on that day?

[Barbara S.] At this moment I do not exactly remember the hour, before 1000, or a few minutes after 1000. I was not at the Secretariat when the chief left; a colleague was deputizing for me.

[Question] How long were you away?

[Barbara S.] I do not know, maybe 15 minutes. When I returned to the Secretariat, Chief Piotrowski was not there; the colleague that deputized for me told me that the chief had gone and that he would probably not return that day. As far as I can remember, he had not left the Secretariat when Chief Pietrowski returned, and I only managed to ask: What am I to say if the directors ask? To this the chief told me that the reasons for his absence were known to Director Pietruszka.

[Question] And he did not return again?

[Barbara S.] No, he did not return. He telephoned me from town.

[Question] Did he have any orders?

[Barbara S.] The first was to make a telephone call to his wife. I was to ask where she put the pistol. She replied that she put it in a cabinet under the television set. Then I received another order. I received a telephone number, which I cannot now recall -- the chief was waiting at the other end of the line -- I was to call one of the units in the ministry and ask if there was any news. There was no news. Then I got another order: to call that number once again and say, more or less, that if there was any news for Chief Piotrowski it was to be conveyed to the department if it arrived during office hours, and if it came after work, irrespective of the time, it was to be conveyed to the duty officer at the department.

[Question] Did you receive any information from that source?

[Barbara S.] No. Also, the chief did not call me again. In addition, on the same day, I had a call from the director asking about Chief Piotrowski. I replied that he was absent for reasons known to Director Pietruszka. Right at the end of my work, the director called again with the same question: Had he returned? He meant Chief Piotrowski. I answered: (?No change).

[Question] And you returned to work on Monday?

[Barbara S.] On Monday.

[Question] Do you remember what happened in the department?

[Barbara S.] I started my routine as usual. Chief Piotrowski came to the Secretariat to see me. He gave me a piece of paper with a telephone number on it and ordered me to go out of the building and, using a public telephone booth, to call the number on the piece of paper and give them the information. He said that it was the number of the duty officer of the central command.

[Question] What did you convey?

[Barbara S.] That late in the evening of the 19th I was with my husband in the region of Torun. And our car broke down. We tried to stop another car to get help, and at one point a light-colored Fiat slowed as if to stop, and then accelerated and drove away without stopping. In addition, I had to give the car's registration number and say that the individuals in the car had their descriptions published in the mass media.

[Question] And on the 23d?

[Barbara S.] We received instructions to write statements about our actions on the 19th. This concerned accounting for the actions of all employees. I gave my statement before the 19th. [as heard]

[Question] Piotrowski was not there?

[Barbara S.] No, he was not present.

[Question] What happened to him?

[Barbara S.] Your Honor, I do not know what happened to Chief Piotrowski at that time, because he went out without saying where he was going, so I did not know.

[Question] You wrote a statement?

[Barbara S.] Yes.

[Question] You handed it to the deputy chief in accordance with instructions received at the meeting [words indistinct]. Did he receive it, or read it?

[Barbara S.] I suppose he did not have time to read it, because I deliberately...

[Question, interrupting] He did not read it in your presence?

[Barbara S.] No, he did not.

[Question] [Word indistinct] page of handwriting.

[Barbara S.] The deputy chief with the complete set of statements counted them again, and on leaving he said that he was going to director Pietruszka. In a very short time he came down to the Secretariat, where he asked me and instructed me to alter the statement. On seeing my hesitation he said: It is not my idea. It is an instruction from Director Pietruszka. He called the director, and when he replied he held the receiver so that I could hear snatches of conversation and snatches of instructions. It should be stressed [words indistinct] that such limits, the voice that I heard was so excited that no discussion was possible, and particularly with a secretary, this was completely out. So in order to prevent another call and more unpleasantness -- maybe I understood it too literally -- in any case he wished all details to be thrown away because they were unnecessary.

[Question] And what happened next?

[Barbara S.] [Words indistinct] deputy chief of Director Pietruszka was a very short time. On return I received instructions to immediately call the employee who substituted for me on the 19th, to report immediately to the deputy chief. I asked him...

[Question, interrupting] He entered the office?

[Barbara S.] Yes.

[Question] After the conversation, he left?

[Barbara S.] Yes, he left. When he was leaving the deputy, I saw that he was upset, and at that moment I asked him as a colleague: Mr Zbyszek, you, too? Or something like that.

[Question] What did you have in mind?

[Barbara S.] I had in mind the change of report. He answered: Not any more, if you ask me. He put it more directly -- I do not wish to quote here his exact answer -- anyway, he put it in a sort of manly way.

[Question] He said that he would never substitute for you?

[Barbara S.] Even if I begged him, he would never sit in the secretariat for me. [Passage indistinct] It is difficult for me to say how long the visit lasted but in any case, there were no more reservations as to other statements. [end recording]

After Barbara S. another witness gave evidence.

[Begin recording] [Question] Are you the witness Zenon Platek?

[Platek] Yes.

[Question] What does the witness know in this case?

[Platek] Really, the first news in this case, that is the kidnapping of Father Popieluszko, I received the first news on the 20th, at about 0700, at my private apartments, on the service telephone, from the chief of the Torun unit. As this was done along the line of command, I was able to give certain specific orders, as was my duty: to obtain Mr Waldemar Chrostowski in order to explain in detail all the circumstances; for a doctor to look after him; no permission to allow anyone to see Mr Chrostowski, including even people from the department, just specially selected people, as this was the only witness and all sorts of things could happen. My next order was to secure the car used by Chrostowski and Father Popieluszko and to start the search, to comb the woods. Following my arrival at the office I asked the duty officer if there was any news from Torun, and when I called in Adam Pietruszka and the deputies and I asked them: Does anyone have any information on this subject? None of the deputies knew anything about it. Then I called in the chief whose responsibilities included these matters, that is Grzegorz Piotrowski, and I asked him if anyone from the department, or perhaps he, had gone to Bydgoszcz. The reply was unambiguous: Nobody went; I did not go either. Next I ordered senior officers to be sent immediately to the area of Bydgoszcz and Torun. I suggested to my superior that the church leadership should be informed, as the matter was important. Actually, during the day I spoke to three bishops; I was in contact with them or perhaps they called me. This was perhaps the most difficult situation for me, it was difficult to explain. In particular, Bishop Miziolek insisted that Mr Chrostowski should be released.

I gave him the reasons then: He was the only witness, he was unwell and was being looked after by a doctor. I said frankly that without protection, anything could happen and this would be another disaster.

[Question] We are still talking about 20 October?

[Platek] Yes. A communique was prepared, in cooperation with the press department, for television and PAP. This was particularly important because we wanted to get the whole community interested. At home without even having eaten, knowing in such a situation I would only have 3 hours for myself, I took sleeping pills and went to bed. Well, this did not last long. There was a phone call from Bydgoszcz. It was Colonel [name indistinct] who called from Bydgoszcz. He had nothing special to report, apart from the car registration number (KZC 0423). Various reports were coming in concerning the car. We shall return perhaps as there is nothing special to do for us here. [as heard] Well, there is a report, that a car was seen in Bydgoszcz with Warsaw registration plates, on the 19th, containing three men. The car probably had the registration number WAB. When I got up in the morning, my first thought was about this report from Colonel [name indistinct] and this Warsaw registration number. I then became more aware that this could be a provocation from the Warsaw area.

Apart from this, what I linked most with this Warsaw registration number, and not just this number but also registration numbers which could be the plates of our ministry, was information conveyed by Mr Waldemar Chrostowski about this strange kind of light on the car dashboard. I arrived at the ministry on Sunday the 21st. I saw a car registration number WAB 6031 and I asked the duty officer if there was a car in the department with this plate. The duty officer said there was not. I even looked at the table top, there were registration numbers under the glass and indeed, there was no such number. It transpired that this was a spare operational number. I conveyed to Col Pietruszka that there was a very important piece of information from Bydgoszcz. I said that I connected the registration number WAB with the dashboard light. Anyway, I passed through the yard outside the building and the car was there I said: Please ascertain whether this car was taken out. I asked whether it was returned [as heard], what was reported, and where was the report? There is no report. Either they did not write it or they locked it in their safe. Thus I began.

[Question] Who informed the witness about it?

[Platek] Col Pietruszka. [end recording]

Next, General Platek described the search for the car which was seen in Bydgoszcz, and spoke about further actions.

[Begin recording] [Platek] It was settled at the outset that, besides direct contacts, a meeting of the entire team would be held at 1800.

[Question] Was Adam Pietruszka included in the group?

[Platek] Yes.

[Question] And Grzegorz Piotrowski?

[Platek] No. Later there were tasks for each of us for the next day. After the conference, the colonel said that he had one more issue for me and he would like to discuss it.

[Question] It was after the conference?

[Platek] Yes.

[Question] In other words, just between two of you?

[Platek] You could say so.

[Question] Not at the conference?

[Platek] No, not at the conference. [words indistinct] I was given a piece of paper which an employee had given to him. It was a piece of paper of this size, on which were written car numbers, and he said that it was verified that this was the number of the car WAB 6031, whose color, he said, agreed with that of KWC OP 123. He said that what was most important was that these are operational numbers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Knowing something about the matter, I took it immediately for clarification. I called Col Pietruszka to my room, and I said that we had a situation in which a car from the department, a car at the disposal of department head Grizegorz Piotrowski, was seen in Bydgoszcz. I phoned my superior and said: Comrade Minister, I must discuss something urgently with you. Can I come and see you? At that moment Piotrowski, I think, together with Col Pietruszka, walked in; I only have a hazy recollection of this but I told him that he had been seen in that car on the 19th in Bydgoszcz. Piotrowski said that this must be a misunderstanding, or something of the sort. I asked Col Pietruszka to take him to his office so that he could write an appropriate statement on this matter. [end recording]

The witness described the way explanations were given as well as the course of the search for the priest. The court next read out the evidence given by Gen Platek during the investigation.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] The basic way to counteract the illegal activities of priests, including the activities of Father Popieluszko, was to obtain information on these activities which, once checked and verified , would be passed on to competent state bodies, first and foremost the Office for Religious Affairs. As far as I know, in order to discipline Father Popieluszko, the Office for Religious Affairs passed on this information in a suitable form, frequently in writing, to the church leadership. These issues were also the subject of some sessions of the joint commission. Some reports on Father Popieluszko's illegal activities were passed on to investigating bodies and, on the basis of this, an investigation was launched under Article 194 of the Penal Code in September 1983, which was later discontinued because of the amnesty.

The preceding principle was implemented as follows: In cases where priests infringed on the law, reports were prepared for the authorities, and the priests' superiors were informed of the destructiveness of such activity. This principle prevailed in the ministry and was sent in an appropriate form to local units. I personally did not issue any orders concerning Father Popieluszko, because the adopted principle of direct supervision by a deputy director, and a method to stop the priest's activity by presenting adequate information to the management, did not require that. The ministry's activity resulted in information, some of which was told to me personally by Archbishop Dabrowski in October 1984, that the church leadership had decided to transfer Father Popieluszko to study abroad. I told my superior and also Pietruszka about this. This was a solution which, in principle, would eliminate conflicts in this parish.

As far as the matter of limiting the activity of Father Popieluszko was concerned, and which also concerned other priests who acted in the same manner, a general principle was adopted, by which written information was sent to the church authorities, with the suggestions that they use their influence to put an end to such activity. This form of work did not require giving constant and detailed guidelines, nor any other proposals. I think it was efficient -- more efficient than having a misdemeanor court impose fines on priests. The fact that at present only three priests are imprisoned for crimes committed -- Father Zych, Father Eugeniusz Kubowicz from Tarnow Diocese for the attempted murder of his own daughter, and Father Wladyslaw Siennicki from the Jesuit order in Warsaw for the manslaughter of a priest -- testifies to the efficiency of this principle.

In the light of the above principle, Adam Pietruszka did not suggest any other proposals for limiting Father Popieluszko's illegal activity. Piotrowski did not suggest any proposals to me either.

In accordance with its superior role, the department was receiving information concerning Father Popieluszko's activities, mainly from the Metropolitan Office of Internal Affairs, and also from other voivodship internal affairs offices. Pietruszka was in charge of the department Piotrowski was in. If the actions to kidnap Father Popieluszko had really been planned by Piotrowski, they did not come under any principles in effect in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Above all, they were contrary to the principle of law and order. I cannot imagine anyone coming to me with such a suggestion. In the case of Father Popieluszko, I had no knowledge of any actions being taken. Such actions had never been discussed among the leadership of the department, and Pietruszka's conduct did not indicate that he was aware of these intentions. I am basing this on the way he behaved during the critical period. Many controversial or difficult issues would be resolved by means of dialogue and cooperation; for instance, the Pope's visits, pilgrimages, and so on.

[Question] In the evidence you gave in the course of the investigation, you referred to a conversation with Archbishop Dabrowski, that the issue of Father Popieluszko's trip to study abroad had been settled.

[Platek] Yes. This was an official conversation, of course, since many issues were being settled, for instance ensuring security during pilgrimages and so forth. Archbishop Dabrowski raised this issue himself. He said: You need not worry any more about Father Jerzy Popieluszko. The primate has decided that he will be sent abroad to study.

[Question] Was it October, the beginning of October?

[Platek] This conversation took place between the 9 and 11 of October, during this period of time.

[Unidentified speaker] Several days before that, things looked completely different. Page 22, volume 15, was read out. A record of the conversation between the head of the Warsaw Office for Religious Affairs and Father Prof Dr Kazimierz Romanium, bishop suffragan of Warsaw, on 1 October 1984. Anticipating my question concerning the settlement by the Curia of the issues raised during previous meetings between municipal authorities and bishops, Bishop Romaniuk said that the issue of Father Popieluszko and Father Malkowski was being dealt with.

This issue is very inconvenient for the Curia and at the same time difficult to resolve; because of the publicity given to the activity of the priests by the Western press and radio. Thus, the issue must be settled in a way that would not cause even greater damage to both the church and the state authorities.

He is unable, however, to give a date for the settlement of this issue because Primate Glemp is dealing with it personally. On Thursday, Bishop Romaniuk will talk to the primate and again tell him about the authorities' concern over the activities of these priests. Signed by the Director Jerzy Sliwinski from the Warsaw office. And so events developed with the speed of light.

[Platek] Yes, I believe Archbishop Dabrowski is the primate's closest associate, and this news was the most important I conveyed to my superior and to Pietruszka with unconcealed joy; the problem of the Stanislaw Kostka Church in Warsaw ceases to exist. [end recording]

At the request of Grzegorz Piotrowski's defense counsel, the court stopped the questioning of General Zenon Platek. The trial will be resumed at 0900 tomorrow.

COMMENTARY VIEWS WALESA'S LE MATIN INTERVIEW

LD221742 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Jerzy Malczynski commentary]

[Excerpts] The French newspaper LE MATIN recently published an interview with Lech Walesa. One has to admit that Walesa does not come across well. It is difficult for me to guess whether the editorial office selected the most characteristic statements, or whether Walesa is so consistent in his views. Anyway, it appears from his statements that he has not changed his attitude toward the world in recent years.

Let us take part of one of his replies to LE MATIN. The verbatim translation reads as follows: "Solidarity needs Western assistance to a larger and larger extent. For us this is a way to feel stronger, and to feel support in the everyday struggle." It is hard to believe in the unselfish assistance of Western capital to Polish workers. One who pays the piper calls the tune, regardless of how a fee is paid. The sum depends only on how efficiently the instruction is carried out.

Two years earlier, Lech Walesa met a group of Western journalists. Here is a part of what was later broadcast to Western television:

[Begin Walesa recording] I like you so much, and I believe in you so much that I am meeting you first. Later, when we are mutually satisfied, I am going to look at other things. I am Walesa. I love America, and America is close to my heart. [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

Economic issues are among several important subjects in the conversation published by LE MATIN. "First of all, I would like to establish contacts with everybody who wishes to do so, especially with trade unionists," Walesa says. I am not surprised by this desire. But let us have a look at the aim of contacts with trade unionists of other countries. I am in touch with the French trade unions and we closely cooperate in certain matters concerning both the economy and training. [as heard] This cooperation with Western trade unions will also allow us to develop the private sector of the economy in Poland. That is all from LE MATIN of 19 January this year. But concern over the private sector is a theme that appears frequently enough in statements by his supposedly worker-speaker. Well, a craftsman is a craftsman.

Here is perhaps one more example of the economic concepts stubbornly put forward at any opportunity in order to gain as many followers as possible for the idea of Poland's entry into the capitalist world.

[Begin recording][Unidentified speaker] How do you imagine the economic renewal of Poland?

[Walesa] I imagine that, as I said before, we shall be another Japan. As you know, comparing this period of Japan and our conditions now, we are in an even better situation than Japan was then. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

In the interview with LE MATIN, there was also this sentence: I have to play an imbecile more and more in order to be tolerated, and show myself as a fool in order to become strong.

One must admit that creating such an impression was never difficult for Walesa, but why is LE MATIN advertising this so much now at the begining of 1985? One does not know.

CLAIMS OF INCREASED MILITARY SPENDING DENIED

LD221754 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 22: The Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today denounced Radio Free Europe claims to the effect that Poland's military spending has gone up 36 per cent since 1982. The figure not only did not go up but actually shrank. ZOLNIERZ said, and charged RFE with the intention to sow unrest in this country right at the moment when a nationwide public debate on the proposed price hikes is going on.

A Radio Free Europe programme beamed earlier this month drew on figures quoted by the MILITARY BALANCE almanac [as received], which, like Polish sources, said Poland's military spendings in 1982 and 1984 were 174 billion zlotys and 218 billion zlotys, respectively. However, while calculating the above figures in U.S. dollars, western experts used what ZOLNIERZ termed as "absolutely unfeasible, arbitrary exchange rates".

With the Narodowy Bank Polski U.S. dollar rate against the Polish zloty in 1984 known to be 110.4 zlotys, experts from a London-based international strategic research institute, the MILITARY BALANCE's source, applied a 35-zloty rate.

Hence, instead of 1,981 million U.S. dollars obtained from the simple division of 218 billion zlotys, the London experts came up with "a miraculously multiplied" 6,229 million U.S. dollars for 1984. The respective figure for 1982 obtained in the same manner was 6,234 million U.S. dollars.

"Fabricated as it is, the data fails to prove a rise of one-third in Poland's military spending between 1982 and 1984, anyway," the paper remarked. "It indicates a fall, instead," it added. What is more, in view of this country's two-digit inflation rate over the past few years, this is no more than nominal data. As a result, Poland's nominal military spending in current prices is slightly declining, a fact attributable to a very economic use of the funds, ZOLNIERZ observed.

Military spending in Poland over the last few years has accounted for 3.5-4 per cent of the national income, compared with 5.3 in Britain or 6.5 in the United States in 1982. On the per-capita basis, the spending in Poland in 1982 was worth 57 U.S. dollars, against 436 U.S. dollars in Great Britain and 846 U.S. dollars in the United States.

NEGOTIATION OF RESCHEDULED DEBT REPAYMENT VIEWED

LD201609 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] [Reporter Andrzej Turowski] The so-called Paris Club has taken a good look at us, that is, at our economy, and after talks with a delegation of Polish financial experts, has acknowledged that it can wait longer for the many billions of dollars we owe it. This is important news, because it means that they are starting to treat us normally; rescheduling debt repayments in today's world, which, as we know, can be divided into creditors and debtors, namely East and West, is a commonplace custom; it is not out of the ordinary to reschedule somebody's debts. It is being said at this point that we can get new credits in this way: begin production of something that sells well abroad, get a bit of foreign currency, and give back what was borrowed. Well, here we have the first issue and first question for Zygmunt Szeliga. Should we really keep on borrowing? After all, at the end of the sixties we weren't borrowing and we got along somehow. The debt will increase; why do we have to borrow?

[Szeliga] Wait a minute, perhaps we ought to tidy up the issue a little first. The negotiations with the Paris Club were prolonged and monotonous. They began last April, in other words, the gestation period for the agreement amounted to exactly 9 months. I think we should all be relieved at this communique on the reaching of an agreement, although this is merely a first step. Let's stress that nothing has been decided finally yet, nothing signed.

[Turowski] Nothing signed.

[Szeliga] Yes, this is an agreement on general principles. Now there will be separate negotiations with individual countries in which the details of those agreements will be specified. That is one fairly important comment, because nothing will change today or tomorrow; we still have a fairly long period of negotiations before us. And now, down to brass tacks, that is, to the issue of whether we really ought to keep on borrowing. The first matter, which is the most important in the agreement, is that we don't have to pay. One should recall that, at the moment, if we were to count both the amount of the debt and what we should be paying off to the West annually, we have about $3 billion a year burdening the trade balance. Our income from exports comes to a little under $6 billion, so, if the creditors were to demand what they are owed, half of the $6 billion would go as payment and only half would remain for the needs of the economy, which is absolutely insufficient.

Of course, in connection with the negotiations that have been going on since April and before, we haven't paid those annual $3 billion; and I would like to make it clear that the $3 billion is the total cost of our debt, not just linked with the so-called Paris Club, but with the commercial banks as well...

[Turowski] Of which there are more than 500.

[Szeliga] Yes, and with whom we reached an agreement earlier. So, the most important issue for us at the moment is the removal of the $3 billion annual payment from our shoulders and that has... [interrupted]

[Turowski] ...Has been resolved for a time.

[Szeliga] [Words indistinct] but let's take the bull by the horns. That means that all the repayments will be rescheduled, as is stated in the agreement, by 5 years, that is to say, for the next 5 years we will not pay anything, and only in 5 years' time we will begin repayment, so that in the course of the next 11 years we will have met our obligations.

[Turowski] And in the course of those 5 years, we are to return to full health?

[Szeliga] Yes, but there is a minor financial detail, not only in international relations but in all banking relations in general; if there is a debt, then there is interest which accrues on it if it is not repaid.

[Turowski] And the result will be that the debt will soon reach $30 billion.

[Szeliga] It has to of course, for since we are not going to pay anything for 5 years, the interest has to accumulate, and for that reason alone, the debt will increase. That's the first thing. The second thing is, as you said at the beginning, the Paris agreement opens up prospects for new credits, which will also, naturally, increase the total sum of the debt. But what are those credits for? Do we need this sort of prospect at all? Well, if we realize that we aren't going to be paying anything for 5 years, that we begin paying in 5 years' time, and we return to what I was talking about a moment ago, that is, to the fact that we have an annual export income of $6 billion and the present repayment prospect of $3 billion a year, this will increase to, let's say, about $4 billion a year. For us to be able to face up to the matter of paying $4 billion, we have to attain annual export incomes of, in my opinion, $15 billion.

[Turowski] [Words indistinct] well, some prospect.

[Szeliga] Now, ladies and gentlemen, and my dear friend Andrzej Turowski: Let's realize what we can achieve with those $6 billion in exports earnings we have today. How can we arrive at $15 billion? Coal? Ok, but we export about 40 million tons of coal a year and we will not, do not want to, and cannot export any more. Sulfur, copper, and other raw materials present more or less the same situation. With agricultural produce, ham, that famous ham that plays a very minor part in total exports, though an important part [word indistinct]; and all other agricultural products -- there is no future in these. So, if we are to have a real chance and to think seriously about the absolutely vital export expansion, then the only future is in electronics, motorization, modern chemistry, the engineering industry, and so on.

[Turowski] Are we to produce or sell raw materials?

[Szeliga] Produce, of course. We have to have modern production; and in order to have modern production... [interrupted]

[Turowski] We have to invest.

[Szeliga] We have to invest.

[Turowski] And we have no resources of our own, so we have to borrow again.

[Szeliga] The automotive industry has to modernize, to get back to the level of 350-360,000 cars and it should reach 500,000 cars, so that there will be about 200,000 for export. The electronics industry has to return to a normal level and modernize greatly, so that there are television sets, elements, subassemblies, cassette radios, and so on for export. The construction machinery industry has to modernize. The agricultural machinery industry must at last come to finalization; I am thinking here of the unfortunate issue of Ferguson at Ursus; so that there are 30-40,000 tractors for export. There is no other way; there is no other method of reaching that export ceiling vital for us to emerge from our debts.

[Turowski] Now two brief questions which arose in my mind as (?I heard) the communique on the Paris talks.

We are now discussing those price increases and I realized, reading the Paris communique on those talks, that the beginning of that discussion, for some people at least, took place in a world of complete illusion. In fact, nobody recalled our debts at the beginning of the discussion on price increases, and there is a strong interdependence here.

[Szeliga] Yes, it's easily said. I would like to emphasize here that we in general, we citizens, to a certain extent live in a world of illusion, not only in the context of our debts. We live, when a discussion on prices begins, for instance, on the standard of living, on social issues in general, we seem to live in complete illusion, detached from economic life as a whole, from the whole economic reality, regardless even of the debt issue. Of course, the debt issue is of exceptional, fundamental significance for price policy, for, in the final reckoning, such a great burden -- we are talking about dollars here, of course, dollars in exports, debt in dollars -- can all be converted into zlotys. Those zlotys have to come from somewhere; they have to come from the state budget, the national income and so forth and so on. This has an exceptionally important effect on the entire balance of the national income, including on how much a kilo of ham or a ton of coal must cost on the market. Unfortunately, that is our linked system and one can't say that one is independent of the other.

[Turowski] And that, ladies and gentlemen, is the naked truth, whether we like it or not.

## FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON 1984 EXPORT FIGURES

LD202120 Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 20 -- According to preliminary estimates, Poland's exports totalled 1.334 billion zlotys last year (1 U.S. dollar - 138 zlotys), the plan being fulfilled in 100.4 per cent, Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz told PAP.

Compared to 1983, the value of exports grew by an estimated 7.2 per cent, whereas industrial output went up by 5.3 per cent, which means that exports grew quicker than production. This indicates a considerable effort in terms of exports, although, let us recall, the economy was functioning in conditions of restrictions. Last year's export figures thus approximated those noted in 1979.

Buyers from the socialist countries imported 615 billion zlotys worth of goods and services, or 3.8 per cent more than envisaged by the central annual plan. Exports of electro-engineering products to those countries were marked by a conspicuous, 20-per cent growth, with an even more dynamic rate being reported by building industry whose exports more than halved.

Exports to hard currency countries amounted to 719 billion zlotys, that is 2.4 per cent below the assumptions of the central annual plan, with the electro-engineering industry being responsible for the failure, as its export plan was fulfilled in only 75 per cent.

The deficit was largely compensated by above-the-plan exports of other products. However, the future must bring a marked growth in exports of electro-engineering products both to hard-currency markets and to the socialist states, as it is no longer possible to increase other exports, such as coal, copper, sulphur, etc.

Hence, the intention to increase imports meant to supply the economy and the market must be combined with exports of highly-processed goods.

The overall imports totalled 1,211 billion zlotys or 2.5 per cent more than planned. Imports from socialist countries totalled 663 billion zlotys.

Thus goods imported from those countries showed a surplus of 48 billion zlotys over our exports there, mostly earned on trade with the USSR. Poland's debit in turnover with the Soviet Union reported for several years now has been agreed upon with the partner beforehand and obviously institutes an enforcement for Poland's economy in its present difficult period.

Imports from socialist countries increased by [figure indistinct] percent, and its dominating items were raw and intermediate materials. Worthy of mention is the fact that electroengineering industry imports from socialist countries increased by 30 percent. The assignments of the central annual plan in respect to imports from those states were slightly overfulfilled.

In trade with hard currency countries imports totalled 548 billion zlotys, thus we gained a 171 billion zloty trade surplus, necessary for servicing the indebtedness.

Imports from capitalist states increased by one-third in current prices compared to 1983, and by almost 5 per cent more than envisaged by the central annual plan. Supply materials formed slightly more than three-fourths of our purchases in the dollar zone countries.

So, this year we expect exports to increase by 3 per cent, and imports by 4 per cent, though it (?will not) be easy to materialize even such (?an apparently) modest assignment. This year's budget will not cover additional large funds for pro-export investments. However, still functioning will be solutions aimed at directing part of enterprises money for undertakings (?designed) to increase exports potential, the so-called [word indistinct] of industry. [Passage indistinct].

GOVERNMENT IMPOSES NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD181506 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 18 -- Investment activity in Poland earned itself a rather bad reputation for last year's performance marked by further dispersion of investment outlays (i.e. more projects started than completed), more capitals mothballed, and longer gestation time, with record delays reaching up to nine years behind schedule.

The chief cause is a 400-billion-zloty overrun of investment outlays for 1983-85, while the plan originally provided for them to be curbed in that period to protect the level of consumption.

Responsibility for nearly 80 per cent of these overruns stays with the socialized sector, especially industrial producers and housing construction firms.

To help the situation, the government has imposed a number of economic measures for this year, including new economic instruments, such as bails on large-cubage investments, as well as steps aimed at enforcing earlier completion of projects and stimulating modernization and asset restoration.

ANDREI RECEIVES U.S. ARMS CONTROL OFFICIAL

AU191418 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0835 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/1/1985 -- On January 18 Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received Dr. Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, now on a Romanian visit. During the interview the sides exchanged opinions on major aspects of the international political life and particularly on the implementation of nuclear disarmament.

PRC TRADE MINISTER HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS

Meets With Dinca

AU212012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/1/1985 -- During an interview held in Bucharest on January 21 between Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Chinese Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, and Chen Muhua, state councillor, minister of foreign trade and economic relations of China, chairman for his country of the commission, the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the Chinese Communist Party, between the two countries and peoples were highlighted and the wish was expressed to develop them further. On the occasion, new ways and means were underscored of diversifying economic and technical collaboration in various fields of activity, of expanding trade between Romania and the People's Republic of China.

The interview was attended by Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Received by Dascalescu

AU222115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1958 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/1/1985 -- On Tuesday, January 22, during an interview in Bucharest between the Romanian prime minister, Constantine Dascalescu, and Chen Muhua, state councillor, minister of foreign trade and economic relations of China, reference was made to the fine relations of friendship and collaboration established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the two countries and peoples, which have been taking an ascending course. It was shown that there were possibilities to further expand and strengthen those fine ties, to diversify and deepen bilateral economic collaboration. The interview proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Andrei, Varkonyi Open Talks

AU212011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/1/1985 -- The Romanian foreign minister, Stefan Andrei, and his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi, had official talks in Bucharest on Monday.

During the talks, the sides informed each other about the activity carried out and the results scored by the two peoples in the construction of socialism. They surveyed the current stage of Romanian-Hungary relations, and analysed the ways to further strengthen the ties of friendship, collaboration and good neighborliness between Romania and Hungary. An interchange of opinions took also place regarding current international questions. The talks proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

## Ceausescu Meets With Varkonyi

AU222051 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/1/1985 -- On Tuesday, January 22 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received in the resort of Predeal Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, who paid an official visit to Romania. Warm salutes were exchanged on the occasion between Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar.

During the interview, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the positive course was highlighted of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples. The will was also expressed to expand and strengthen, through joint efforts, the links between the Romanian Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, between Romania and Hungary, to improve and to do everything possible for the strong development of the Romanian-Hungarian collaboration and set it on the lasting groundwork of good neighbourliness, friendship and collaboration in socialist construction.

Referring to a series of questions of the world political life, President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the need for most resolute action to halt the further deterioration of the arms race, check the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, resume the policy of detente, understanding and collaboration among nations, ensure and strengthen peace.

The RCP general secretary showed that the fundamental questions of the present international life were the cessation of the arms race, the achievement of a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, and laid emphasis on the need for everything possible to be done to agree upon and adopt tangible and efficient measures of eliminating the nuclear arms from the European Continent and the world over.

In this context, the significance was highlighted of the Geneva meeting between the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state which laid the foundations for a start in new negotiations to solve international problems. It was underscored that at present every effort should be made to come to accords conducive to the halting of the arms race, the achievement of a passage to nuclear disarmament, the ensurance of peace throughout the world. Furthermore, the need was emphasized for all European countries -- especially the countries in the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO -- to take more active part and play a more important role in the resolution of questions related to the continent's freeing from nuclear arms, to the constructive settlement of all international issues.

Moreover, the necessity was brought to the fore of a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the states of conflict and all interstate litigious issues, and the importance was underscored of eradicating underdevelopment, solving the developing countries' debt problem, establishing a new international economic order.

At the end of the interview, President Nicolae Ceausescu once again welcomed that visit and expressed his confidence that it would lead to the development of the Romanian-Hungarian relations -- which meets the two peoples' fundamental interests -- to the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries as well as to ensure a free future of peace, and build socialism and communism.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs.

## ECONOMIC, S&T TALKS HELD WITH DPRK DELEGATION

### Relations Reviewed

AU211923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/1/1985 -- The proceedings started in Bucharest on Monday, January 21 of the eleventh session of the Intergovernmental Consultative Commission on Questions Related to Economic and Technical-Scientific Ties Between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, attended by the co-chairmen of the commission, Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of Romania, and Kong Chin-tae vice-premier of the Administrative Council of the DPR of Korea. In keeping with the understandings reached during the talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, the two delegations survey the stage of Romanian-Korean economic relations, and the way in which the decisions taken were carried into effect. Stress was laid on the fine ties of friendship and collaboration established between Romania and the DPR of Korea, and on the positive results scored in expanding and diversifying bilateral collaboration on multiple planes.

### Dascalescu Receives Kong Chin-tae

AU222116 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/1/1985 -- The Romanian premier, Constantin Dascalescu received on Tuesday, January 22, Kong Chin-tae, vice-premier of the Administrative Council of the DPR of Korea. During the interview, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, emphasis was laid on the ties of close friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, and the wish was expressed to further develop them, in keeping with the understandings covenanted during summit meetings.

## EFFORTS CONTINUE TO INCREASE POWER OUTPUT

AU221119 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/1/1985 -- The Mintia-Deva thermoelectric plant which, despite adverse weather conditions, boasts the largest average generating capacity of all the coal-fuelled thermoelectric plants in Romania -- 950-1,000 MW a day -- has produced some 370 million kWh of electric power since the beginning of the year, that is, roughly 35 million kWh more than envisaged in the plan.

The thermoelectric station in Turceni, another large powered unit, delivers daily between 500 and 600 MW. The Paroseni thermopower plant operates at capacity. At Isalnita, the local thermoelectric station also operates at capacity and, following the measures applied, will generate 900-500 MW daily. Special efforts are made by workers at the thermopower plants in Onesti, Doicesti, Dradea and other localities, to fulfill and overfulfill planned parametres.

All the country's thermoelectric plants produced and supplied to the national electric grid system a daily average of more than 32,000 MW of electric power. Firm action is taken in all the large power plants, as well as in the other relevant units in all Romanian counties to operate each equipment and installation at capacity and maintain them in an optimal technical state so as to continuously increase the electric power output, especially that generated by coal, in keeping with plan provisions and in close correlation with the demands for a smooth run of the country's economic and social activity as a whole. To this end, power workers are concerned to ensure that coal-powered thermoelectric stations produce at least 3,000-3,500 MW a day on an average, which represents the electric power quota needed for production, for public consumption and the population's consumption requirements. Adding to all this is the electric power generated in units fuelled on hydrocarbons and water power plants. The latter had their capacity reduced by some 40 percent of the total installed generating capacity owing to lower water discharges (as an outcome of a prolonged drought in the second half of 1984 as well as to the ice floes that formed). As for the station on the Danube, the largest like unit in Romania (boasting an installed generating capacity of 1,050 MW), it operates round the clock with only one generator set (having a maximum power of 150 MW). The situation is similar with that encountered at other waterpower units on inland rivers -- the Lotru, Arges, Olt, Somes, Siret, Bistrita, etc.

## BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL TALKS WITH PRC -- Bucharest AGERPRES 17/1/1985 -- Over January 10-17 a delegation of the People's China, headed by Meng Fulin, vice-governor of the Anhui Province, paid a fact-finding visit to Romania. The Chinese guests visited farm, food industry as well as research units. At the conclusion of the visit, the Chinese delegation called on Marin Capisizu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, head of the Food Industry Department, discussing problems related to the development of the Romanian-Chinese cooperation in agriculture and food industry. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 17 Jan 85 AU]

SUKRIJA CHAIRS 22 JAN LCY CC PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD222106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1732 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jan (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium session chaired by Ali Sukrija has discussed the preparations for (?the next) LCY Central Committee session on the "Implementation of the Constitutional Concept of the Yugoslav Federation."

The Presidium views this as one of the exceptionally important questions regarding the functioning of our socioeconomic and political system. In view of the fact that the implementation of the constitutional concept of the federation is coming up against difficulties and also because of the existence of diverse stands and interpretations in our public, and indeed in the LC itself regarding the foundations on which the federation's relations are based, it is indispensable for the LC, on the basis of a critical analysis of the implementationof constitutional relations within the federation, to adopt clearer stands that should serve as ideopolitical guidelines in the quest for concrete solutions regarding this important aspect of our society's relations.

The basis of the constitutional concept of the federation and the status of the republics and provinces is the implementation of the workers' constitutional position in the basic and other organizations of associated labor and the construction on this basis of a comprehensive system of social organizations of associated labor on constitutional and associated labor law principles which should enable workers and working people in associated labor to become de facto protagonists of the use of social resources in basic organizations of associated labor and at the overall level of our society. This is the basis from which to secure and encourage a broad process of self-management association -- as the basis for our society's integration as a whole -- in Yugoslavia's unified economic area, and also the basis forthe implementation of full equality of all our nations and nationalities.

The fulfillment of the self-management dimension of federalism shows that relations within the federation must be constantly enriched with fresh forms of content which, as a result of the development and enhancement of socialist self-management production relations, will strengthen and enrich our life together, the development and freedom of our working people and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The Presidium notes that the buildingand implementation of our federation have chiefly unfolded through the activity of state organs, and that the federation developed less as a self-management community in which the relations are also fulfilled through the activity, cooperation, and links between the organizations of associated labor, self-management interest communities, and other self-management and sociopolitical subjects of our society. Further societal de-etatisation is a task which brooks no delay. Reducing the state's role within constitutional limits, and preventing individuals from exceeding their rights and avoiding the responsibility of the sociopolitical communities' organs must be done at all organizational levels to ensure that the activity and measures of state organs encourage and guide the self-management links between the workers, in organizations of associated labor, and their training to enable them to master extended reproduction, surplus value, and income as a whole. To achieve this, individual institutions within our political system, the manner of fulfilling joint interests in the federation, and the decisionmaking regarding them must be critically reexamined and the institutions trained to deal with these problems.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium has decided that on the basis of prepared materials and draft stands this matter should be discussed at the LCY Central Committee session.

LCY INFORMATION, PROPAGANDA COMMISSION MEETS

LD211821 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Jan (TANJUG) -- Two years after the Sixth LCY Central Committee Plenum, visible results and realistic positive changes have become noticeable in the operation of the public information system, although some vestiges of the past have not yet been overcome. In individual media they stubbornly persist in the form of areas subject to various pressures that are inclined to give way to unacceptable editorial messages. This evaluation made by Marko Lolic in his introductory report at today's session of the Commission for Information and Propaganda Activity of the LCY Central Committee was in fact the common denominator of today's several-hour discussion.

Lolic said that the overall activity and the intensified efforts are also illustrated by media reports about the implementation of the economic stabilization policy, improvement of our political system, and mergers and integration of our economy. In addition, more resolute reaction to assorted pressure by antisocialist forces has also become noticeable. Objective analysis shows that in some editorial boards the practice that devalues the positive course followed in the wake of the Sixth LCY Central Committee Plenum has not yet disappeared. Attacks on the basic values of our system and on the LCY are still published, Lolic said. Attempts allegedly to demythologize the Yugoslav revolution still filter through and this in fact is a smokescreen for an attack on it and its values. In some journals one still feels the absence of criteria with which to establish the difference between tradition and traditionalism, national affirmation and nationalism; also, individuals whose nationalistic and other unacceptable concepts the LC has clearly defined, are asserting themselves. However, he added, these examples do not jeopardize the results attained during the past 2 years.

Although in the introductory report and in the material prepared for the session activity on the adoption of the law on public information, cadre policy, the contribution made by the press to the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, and socialization of the information area were marked as topics for discussion, it was in fact the role and status of the press in the general party discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum that were most discussed. The evaluation was made that the editorial boards on the whole fulfilled this important social task well. However, most people taking part in the discussion stressed that this general discussion did not always produce the right results; on the contrary, they often were counter-effective. This is why the proposal to speak more concretely about individual segments of the public information service were endorsed.

Dragoslav Markovic did not agree with those who thought that the subjective forces are excessively concerned with information media, no more than anywhere else in the world. I do agree, he added, that we do not always concern ourselves with these questions in an appropriate manner, but I do believe that the information media are in the focus of our action least of all. For example, during the all-party discussion we learned very little about what LC basic organizations in newspaper houses think and how they work. This is a monopoly that is being extended to other areas.

Markovic went on to say that in the wake of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum a new quality had been established in our society to which the subjective forces do not adapt themselves speedily enough or in the best possible way; I have the impression that there are some antisocialist forces that are adapting themselves faster to the new conditions.

The enormous commitments facing all subjective forces led by the LC need not be overemphasized. In this struggle, Markovic observed, and in view of their status and the role and the influence which they can have on the formation of social awareness, public information media have a special responsibility. This responsibility, in his assessment, is far from being what it should be. As an example he mentioned the "neurotic" reports about the snow and the cold, pollution of the Sava River, the "suitability" of Njegos and Mazuranic [Montenengrin and Croat poets, respectively], and so forth. Dragoslav Markovic stressed that as far as the implementaion of what had been agreed on is concerned there is no higher degree of irresponsibility than that displayed in public information media. The way out is not to suspend the journalist who erred, but in greater involvement by the founders, publishing councils, colleges and, especially, of party organizations in newspaper houses.

In endorsing Dragoslav Markovic's speech, Mitko Calovski, among others, drew attention to the abuse of the principle of publicity of work. In some cases this principle is vulgarized to such an extent that every social theme must be discussed "in the street."

All the participants in the discussion unanimously agreed that newspaper collectives could not themselves overcome these shortcomings, but they could made a contribution.

## BELGRADE ANTISTATE TRIAL PROCEEDINGS CONTINUE

LD221832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jan (TANJUG) -- On Friday, 18 January, during the hearing at the trial in Belgrade District Court of the group of six people charged with associating with a view to committing enemy activity, defendant Dragomir Olujic renounced the services of his defense counsel lawyer, Nikola Barovic. Today, during the first ensuing hearing, Olujic changed his mind and restored to Barovic the authority to defend him!

Judge Zoran Stojkovic, who apparently is no longer surprised by such actions or the abuse of the trial rights concerning the defense of the accused, kept lawyer Slobodan Soskic as Olujic's official defense counsel; he was appointed after the authority granted to Barovic was cancelled. Should a similar maneuver be repeated at the trial, defense counsel Soskic will not be released from his duties, at least not for the time being. A similar abuse of trial rights was also perpetrated by the second defendant, Miodrag Milic, who before Olujic, denied his defense counsel, lawyer Slobodan Perovic, authority to defend him, with the result that Ljubomir Zoric was appointed his official defense counsel. Milic, in fact, today entrusted authority to defend him to lawyer Vladimir Seks, defense counsel of the first defendant, Vladimir Mijanovic.

Defendant Pavlusko Ismirovic, by his behavior today, appeared not to want to lag behind Olujic and Milic. First he suggested the court cancel all the solutions which he, Imsirovic, considers to be illegal; his tally of such solutions is as many as 145! When the court bench, of course, rejected this utterly inopportune and unfounded proposal, Imsirovic, who, like all other defendants, is not being detained during the trial, spectacularly proclaimed that he was starting a 1-week hunger strike. This -- calculated to be a form of pressure on the court and on public opinion -- brought the proceedings to an end.

It seems now that the court will be able to proceed normally with its work. The hearing continued with an investigation of the objects and writings found and seized at the time the defendants' apartments were searched.

This part of the testimony proceedings was completed, but when the reading of certain texts found in the defendants' apartments was to have started, the trial was once again suspended. The court bench had no choice but to suspend the hearing when Mijanovic's defense counsel, Seks, said he was not feeling well. Perhaps Seks is really ill, but it is a conspicuous fact that this happened precisely today when not one other defense counsel for Mijanovic, who normally attend the trial, was present at today's hearing.

The trial resumes tomorrow.

'HOOLIGANS' SENTENCED FOR NATIONALISTIC OUTBURSTS

LD221821 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1139 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Novi Sad, 22 Jan (TANJUG) -- According to information from the Novi Sad Secretariat for Internal Affairs, charges in accordance with Article 8 of the Law on offenses in Vojvodina Socialist Autonomous Province were brought in the last few days against four hooligans who have frequently come into conflict with the law in the past due to rowdy behavior or theft. They are Jovan Perisic (29), employed at Novi Sad refinery; Dusan Zagoric (30), agricultural laborer from Novi Sad; Nikola Mihaljcic (29), conductor, employed by Novi Sad transport; and Slobodan Komar, employed by Novi Sad auto equipment. They were each sentenced before a magistrate to 60 days in prison, and immediately began serving their sentences.

These sentences were imposed upon them for disdaining and offending the socialist patriotic and national sentiments of citizens. On the evening of 13 January of this year, in the Novi Sad Drina Cafe, which is privately owned by Dusan Vuckovic, they sang songs of a hostile content: "Those are the guards of the saintly Draza"; "Comrade Tito, I'll buy you a Fiat, but a Mercedes for Anti Pavelic"; and "Get ready, get ready, Chetniks." Dusan Zagoric, for instance, has come before the magistrate 17 times before on charges of fighting, rowdiness, and physical attacks upon officials, and has been charged 9 times with the crime of theft and been sentenced to 8 months in prison, suspended for 2 years. Nikola Mihaljcic has on three occasions come before the magistrate for rowdy and indecent behavior and been fined 2,000 dinars. Slobodan Komar has on nine occasions answered criminal charges of theft and robbery, and on three occasions has come before the magistrate for rowdy and hostile behavior. Jovan Perisic was fined 1,000 dinars by a magistrates' court for rowdy behavior.

According to the Secretariat's data, over the last year there have been 28 public hostile outbursts in which 36 persons took part on the territory of the Novi Sad Secretariat for Internal Affairs. This is half as many as, for instance, in 1983, when 63 public hostile outbursts were registered in which 75 persons were involved. These persons spoke out for Serbian, Croatian, Hungarian, and Slovak nationalism. They did this under the influence of alcohol in cafes. Those involved are people who enjoy no prestige in the environments in which they move, and who have also previously come into conflict with the law. Each of these manifestations is a separate incident, which means that no organized activity is involved. They involve individuals who disturbed public order and peace under the influence of alcohol.

Last year, 27 cases of writing fascist symbols on the facades of apartment blocks and other buildings, in elevators, and public toilets were registered on the territory of the Novi Sad Secretariat for Internal Affairs. This was done by juveniles, and the matter has been discussed with their parents and teachers.

BORBA: GENEVA TALKS 'IMPORTANT FOR WORLD'

AU172145 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12-13 Jan 85 p 13

[Vlado Teslic "The Week in the World" column: "Distant Detente"]

[Excerpts] It is easy to agree with the initial assessments that only the first step has been taken in Geneva in bringing the two superpowers back to disarmament negotiations, but it is important for the world as a whole. It is much more difficult, however, to envisage further steps in this great nuclear game, which has its own laws and to which no end is in sight. There is nothing to indicate that Moscow and Washington have made any essential changes in their starting positions or that they are prepared to return to the principles of cooperation of 1972 on the basis of coexistence and detente.

At least for the moment, President Reagan is not going for this. There is no doubt that he wants a dialogue with the USSR, and even joint actions for the enhancement of peace. He is even refraining from his well-known rhetoric and shield [sdid], but not from the premise of his strategic preoccupation, which emphasizes the security of the United States and the countries under the American nuclear umbrella, or rather, the special responsibility of the United States for the "freedom and interests" of other countries. Reagan said this openly at his press conference, obviously in the role of one who continues to be successful and who exults in having brought the other side back to the table.

Because of all this, it seems there is no place for euphoria, which is being generated on both sides, about good propsects for disarmament and peace, just as there was no place for pessimism that a dialogue of the deaf would be conducted in Geneva. Geneva 1985 certainly marks the beginning of a new process, but it is a process that is conditioned by new realities, both in the technology of armaments and in political preoccupations.

Those who are familiar with the situation point out that both sides have come to the conclusion that there are too many missiles to be effective in ensuring a policy from a position of force and domination. Both sides have allegedly concluded that total protection of their own territory offers better chances for such a policy.

In any case, both sides are afraid of the uncertainties of the new strategic stage, although this will not be operative for a dozen years. Has this brought them to Geneva? It is clear that it will be much easier to reach agreement on the reduction of the number of missiles than on stopping the race in the new field, a race that will continue during the negotiations, for there is no moratorium.

Neither Lunatics nor Messiahs

The new stage also imposes new rules of the game -- primarily a return to negotiations but also a return to parity and to fair play, or rather to an "honest" game, as the Soviets say, as a prerequisite for success.

But for rare exceptions, the United States has been practically swept by a wave of those who point out that there are too many missiles and arms and who want fresh negotiations as well as a new geopolitical strategy in "confronting the Soviet danger."

'CONCESSIONS CRUCIAL' FOR SUCCESSFUL ARMS TALKS

LD191746 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Our foreign political commentary focuses on the U.S. and Soviet intransigence regarding the starting points of the forthcoming negotiations on reducing and limiting nuclear weapons and on the demilitarization of space. However, the view still prevails in the world that the two sides equally fear an unsuccessful outcome of the negotiations because it would threaten relations between the superpowers. Here is Milika Sundic:

[Sundic] Moscow reacted very angrily to a statement made by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who said that the United States will continue with space research regardless of the agreement reached by the two superpowers to resume negotiations on the reduction and control of nuclear weapons and the demilitarization of space. The Pentagon chief has also stated that there will be no change regarding the current deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe.

It is hard to say what effect Caspar Weinberger's statement will have on the course and outcome of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations agreed upon by Gromyko and Shultz during their 2-day meeting in Geneva, because the United States gave no assurance that it will halt the deployment of medium-range missiles in West Europe and refused to agree on a moratorium to ban any experiments with space weapons while the Soviet-U.S. negotiations are ongoing.

The communique on the Gromyko-Shultz talks stated that the two superpowers will agree through diplomatic channels in a month's time when the negotiations on reducing and limiting nuclear weapons and the demilitarizations of space are to start, and where. Two days ago, the U.S. television network, NBC, reported that the United States has proposed that the negotiations start in Geneva in mid-March, but there has been no reply yet from the Soviet Union.

Despite the renewed verbal skirmishes between Moscow and Washington provoked by Weinberger's statement, it appears that there is no reason to doubt the Soviet willingness to accept any of the proposed dates or sites for resuming the negotiations with the United States. However, the Soviet Union is still confused about the attitude that the U.S. negotiators will assume at the negotiations. Moscow is concerned that the United States will not show the same degree of willingness when negotiating the demilitarization of space as when discussing long- and medium-range missiles in which it has superiority.

In his recent interview on Soviet television, Gromyko stated very clearly that no agreement on reducing and limiting nuclear missiles will be possible without an agreement on banning the militarization of space. it can be said without doubt that the Soviet negotiating team will adhere to the same attitude at the negotiations with the United States.

It is true to say that even if there were no major differences regarding space, the Soviet-U.S. negotiation would not proceed smoothly. Difficulties were even encountered in Geneva during the talks between Gromyko and Shultz because of the fact that almost to the last minute a very wide gap still existed between the two ministers' standpoints. The talks were successful due to the concessions made by both sides. Concessions will also be crucial for the dialogue on reducing and limiting nuclear weapons and the demilitarization of space, because obstacles in one of the spheres could threaten any agreement on the global problem of disarmament.

The United States is quite aware of the fact that the Soviet Union will refuse to accept any solution other than a comprehensive one, just as the United States is not prepared to make any concession regarding space unless it is satisfied with the way in which negotiations on reducing and limiting nuclear missiles proceed.

Still, the negotiating climate at present is much more favorable than it was on the eve the Geneva meeting; there are many signs that the two sides are cautiously avoiding rash steps and statements. The fact that the two superpowers have reached an agreement on starting an unofficial dialogue on the Middle East crisis indicates that there has been some improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations.

DISARMAMENT ELEMENTS OF REAGAN SPEECH VIEWED

LD221643 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] At the start of his second term in office, U.S. President Reagan has not changed his mind about star wars, nor certainly about further strengthening U.S. military might. Milika Sundic comments.

[Sundic] At the start of his second term, President Reagan has promised Americans that in the coming 4 years his chief preoccupation will be two things: strengthening the U.S. economy, and peace in the world. Proceeding from the premise that he and Vice President Bush were not elected a second time in order to change existing policy, the U.S. President in fact only confirmed that he stands by the very same positions upon which his domestic and foreign policy have been founded over the last 4 years.

What the U.S. President would say on the problem of disarmament and on relations with the Soviet Union was awaited with the greatest attention. Without mentioning the Soviet-U.S. accord on continuing negotiations on nuclear missile weapons and the demilitarization of space, Reagan expounded the U.S. view on what the two superpowers ought to do in the period ahead. Reagan says: We do not advocate that the further growth of atomic weapons should be limited, but that atomic arsenals should be reduced, and that one day these weapons should be wholly eliminated. In other words, the United States of America will continue the arms race until an agreement with the other superpower is attained. And since such an agreement is not in sight, at least, not at the present moment, it is a big question whether one can be reached at all if official Washington maintains its negotiating stand with the Soviet Union from the position of further consolidating its defense might, that is, from a position of strength.

As was expected, the so-called star wars occupied a prominent place in Reagan's speech. The U.S. President considers that the two superpowers must abandon the strategy of preserving peace through the formula of certain mutual destruction, based upon the fact that with the accumulated arsenals of nuclear weapons, no one can reckon on victory, but they can reckon on certain destruction. In Reagan's assessment, the way out lies in bringing down enemy missiles with nonatomic weapons from space, for only such weapons can make atomic weapons on earth outmoded.

Given that the start of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear missile weapons and the demilitarization of space is expected soon, following the Gromyko-Shultz agreement in Geneva, Reagan's views on negotiations with the Soviet Union can be taken as reliable evidence of the direction in which the negotiations between the two delegations will take, and of what place the space issue will assume in these negotiations. Everything points to the conclusion that the negotiations will be very difficult and that the United States will demand a very high price in exchange for abandoning star wars.

The United States has no intention of abandoning cosmic experiments while the Soviet-U.S. negotiations are under way, just as it will not abandon deploying Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. True, the United States did not promise to do that during the Geneva dialogue between Gromyko and Shultz.

Reagan's speech at the start of his second term will certainly not gladden Moscow. The U.S. President, in fact, only reiterated what Caspar Weinberger said a few days ago, and what, we may recall, met with a very sharp reaction from TASS. Regardless of this, Moscow will most probably take care not to act too rashly in commenting on Reagan's speech; that is, in no way bring into question the forthcoming dialogue with Washington.

After all, no one expected any sort of turnabout in domestic or foreign policy from Reagan, or at least any sort of turnabout that would show him in a new light. This, of course, by no means indicates that no changes for the better should be expected in Soviet-U.S. relations, for the very agreement between the two powers to resume dialogue on atomic weapons marks a step forward in their mutual relations.

RECENT 'COOLER' SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS NOTED

LD221520 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1158 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, January 22 (TANJUG) -- Forecasts on changes for a U.S.-Soviet compromise in Geneva arms talks, oscillate in Moscow in dependence [as received] with the context of frequently made statements in Washington. Not all forecasts are pessimistic since Shultz and Gromyko "did make more than merely a positive step" with their agreement in Geneva and subsequent diplomatic explanations, that is the letter from Washington. However, uncertainty immediately follows as "other steps could be taken in other direction".

Apparently, no one in the Kremlin expected things to move smoothly and quickly, but a month and a half before the new talks are to begin, hopes and demands are expressed that the U.S. manifest a willingness for a constructive approach to the question of disarmament and better relations with the Soviet Union, an act which would put an end to the cold war.

Despite Reagan's statements confirming his determination to negotiate with the Kremlin, Soviet-U.S. relations have somewhat become cooler in consequence of Reagan's inaugural address in which he spoke of development of antimissile defence system and elements of its being space-based, the questions of "crucial importance" for new talks.

The make-up of the U.S. delegation for talks in Geneva has also caused a considerable disappointment in Moscow, although not much comment has been made about it in the Moscow press. The delegation members, Edward Rowny, U.S. strategic arms negotiator of long-standing is a champion of "such an agreement with the Soviet Union which would be forced on it as a dictat" and Paul Nitze "knows how to show readiness for a compromise".

The above is set out in a "a new concept of the atomic era," the latest publication by well-known Soviet diplomat Anatoliy Gromyko, son of the Soviet foreign minister.

The Soviet delegation for talks in Geneva has not been made up, but it will be no surprise if the negotiating team stays the same with the result that Geneva talks will be led by old negotiators who know each other well, and whom the world knows for their previous marathon unsuccessful dialogue.

## MAMULA WELCOMES OLTEANU-LED ROMANIAN DELEGATION

LD211831 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1743 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jan (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, leading a delegation of the Romanian People's Army, arrived tonight for an official and friendly visit to our country and its Armed Forces.

At Belgrade airport, the high-ranking guest and members of the delegation from neighboring and friendly Romania were welcomed by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense. Col General Veljko Kadijevic, assistant federal secretary of national defense; Col General Slobodan Alagic, commander of the Air Force and of Air Defense; Lieutenant Colonel General Milorad Pastrovic; Major General Bogdan Rencelj, and other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army were there to welcome him too. Romanian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Dumitru Popa and Romanian Military Attache Col Dumitru Manea were also in the welcoming party. During its stay in our country, the delegation of the Romanian Armed Forces will visit some units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army.

### Talks Held

LD221440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jan (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, had talks today in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense with Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Petre Preoteasa, minister of machine-building industry, who are paying an official friendly visit to our country and its Armed Forces. In a cordial and friendly conversation, they exchanged opinions on further developing and promoting traditionally good bilateral relations, and also discussed military-economic cooperation between the Armed Forces of the two friendly socialist countries. It was stated on this occasion that favorable conditions exist for further promoting and expanding existing cooperation.

Col Gen Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Minister of Machine-Building Preoteasa, and the members of their delegation, paid a visit today to the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center, where they laid flowers upon the grave of Comrade Tito and signed the visitors' book. During the day, the eminent guests from the Socialist Republic of Romania visited the Zarkovo Aeronautics Technology Institute, where their hosts briefed them on the work and results being achieved by this institute within the scope of its regular operations.

## DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL TALKS

### Meets With Dizdarevic

LD222022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1915 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 22 (TANJUG) -- The strengthening of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the bilateral level and within the movement of nonalignment, cooperation among developing countries, the situation in the Far East, especially in the Korean peninsula, are the key issues considered in official talks between Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Yong-nam here this afternoon.

In their talks held in a cordial atmosphere, the ministers established that relations between the two friendly socialist and nonaligned countries are developing successfully and that there are no open questions in these relations. Both countries, they stressed, should invest fresh efforts toward improving economic cooperation.

Last year's visit to Yugoslavia by President of DPRK Kim Il-song was an exceptional contribution to the development of relations and cooperation, it was said in the talks. Fruitful bilateral contacts at the state and party levels continue, and Kim Yong-nam's current visit is part of the exchange of views and political contact which will continue in future.

As both countries are members of the movement of nonaligned Dizdarevic and Kim established that they are especially interested in a regular exchange of views on conditions in which the movement is acting, the situation in the movement and the activities of the nonaligned. They underlined the need for an improvement in the developing countries' economic position and the strengthening of cooperation among them with a view to overcoming more quickly the economic crisis affecting many nonaligned and developing countries.

Formal Dinner Held

LD230021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2235 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade 22 Jan (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner tonight in the Palace of the Federation at new Belgrade in honor of Kim Yong-nam, DPRK Administration Council vice president and minister of foreign affairs, who arrived in Yugoslavia today for an official and friendly visit. During the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, the host and his guest exchanged toasts in which they focused on the present world situation and noted the importance of developing friendly relations and cooperation between the two nonaligned countries.

SOVIET ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING MINISTER VISITS

Received by Serbian Official

LD142202 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1525 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 14 (TANJUG) -- Anatoliy Ivanovich Mayorets, the Soviet Union's minister of electrical engineering industry and chairman of the Council of Interelectro, arrived here today at the head of a Soviet delegation on invitation from Yugoslavia's Federal Exexcutive Council.

While in Yugoslavia, Minister Mayorets will have talks with his host, a member of the Federal Executive Council and Chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry Eng Rade Palovic, and visit some working organizations in Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Macedonia, interested in cooperation with the Soviet Union in this field.

Today, Serbia's premier, Branislav Ikonic, received Soviet Minister Mayorets. In their joint assessment, cooperation in electrical industry is a part of importance in Soviet-Yugoslav economic and overall developed and friendly relations. [sentence as received]

They also discussed numerous possibilities for cooperation in the field of energy, of mechanical engineering in particular, in view of both countries building and planning new hydro, thermal, and nuclear power plants.

### Visits Bosnia-Hercegovina

LD172112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1828 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Sarajevo, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- Gojko Ubiparip, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Executive Council, today received Anatoliy Ivanovich Mayorets, USSR minister of electrical equipment industry. Within the framework of his visit to Yugoslavia, he spent 2 days in this republic. In their talks they exchanged views on cooperation and on the possibilities of promoting it because Bosnia-Hercegovina has a significant share in overall Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation. Particular reference was made to specific forms of economic and technical cooperation; more detailed talks were held with representatives of Energoinvest.

### Concludes Talks With Pavlovic

LD182305 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2143 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Summary] Belgrade, 18 Jan (TANJUG) -- The SFRY and the USSR are to promote cooperation in the electrical industry field. Thus was stated in the final talks between Rade Pavlovic, president of the Federal Committee for Power Engineering and Industry, and A.I. Mayorets, the USSR minister of the electrical equipment industry. SFRY exports of engineering products to the USSR will reach approximately $4.5 million in the 1981-85 period, and imports nearly $1.1 billion. Of these figures, about $250 million will apply to exports of electrical engineering products, and $40 million to imports.

## DIFFICULTIES IN TRADE WITH FRANCE DISCUSSED

AU220936 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jan 85 p 6

[B. Marjanac article "Encouraging Signs"]

[Excerpts] "Good political relations have not been matched by economic cooperation." Unfortunately, one cannot imagine any article about Yugoslavia's bilateral relations with many foreign partners without this oft declared contention. The example of France, which is playing host to Milka Planinc, president of our Federal Executive Council, also confirms this now. Because of the many disturbances on the international market and problems with our balance of payments, we often do not do as well in economic relations with foreign countries as we objectively could.

One should, however, say that the situation is improving somewhat -- the percentage of imports covered by exports is increasing, the trade deficit with many partners is decreasing, and other forms of cooperation are being intensified as well.

Our overall trade with France in 1983 totalled $682.6 million: exports were $272.5 million and imports $410.1 million. The value of overall trade in the first 11 months of 1984 was $686.9 million. Our exports in the period totalled $284.4 million and imports $348.5 million. The deficit was reduced and the percentage of imports covered by exports increased.

There is no doubt that high level political contacts present an opportunity to discuss these problems as well. The visit Milka Planinc is now paying to Paris will probably be a step forward in solving controversial issues -- from our partners' known stands on maximally protecting their own market and producers, not rarely at the price of protectionism, to seeking solutions for longer-term production cooperation, as well as joint appearances in third markets.

And difficulties are, to name just a few, the following: strict French regulations, technical specifications, slow approval of various certificates, and the like. These problems, however, are not unbridgeable, especially when partners have traditionally good political relations, which is the case with Yugoslavia and France.

## DJURANOVIC REPLIES TO GANDHI'S NONALIGNED MESSAGE

LD230001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jan (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Presidency president, has replied on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's message on the current international situation and the Nonaligned Movement's activity in that connection. The message was passed yesterday by Danilo Bilanovic, SFRY ambassador to India, to the Policy Planning Committee of the Indian prime minister's office.